FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLANS FOR 'FRIENDSHIP-84' EXERCISES ANNOUNCED

LD241901 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] In accordance with the training plan, at the end of February and beginning of March in the western and northwestern parts of Poland an exercise will be carried out under the command of the chief training inspector, Deputy Minister of National Defense General Eugeniusz Molczyk. The exercise will be carried out with the participation of units of the Polish Army, Soviet Army, and the National People's Army of the GDR under the code name "Friendship-84". The object of the exercise is to improve the operations of allied armies commands and units in winter conditions.

USSR, GDR Forces Welcomed

LD262324 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 26 Feb (PAP) -- As has already been reported, combat training exercises code named "Friendship-84" are to be held in the western and northwestern parts of the PPR at the end of February and the beginning of March this year. Formations of the Polish Army, the Soviet Army and the National People's Army of the GDR will take part.

Following a ceremonial welcome for the allies, the necessary organizational and planning work has started at the headquarters. Working meetings of officers and of party and youth aktivs are also being held.

Representatives of the three fraternal armies are now taking part in meetings with war veterans, labor collectives of enterprises, and schoolchildren.

WESTERN MILITARY MODERNIZATION THREAT ASSAILED

AU241611 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 22 Feb 84 p 2

["-DRE-"-signed commentary in the "Word on the Day" column: "Common Sense Against Hysteria"]

[Text] Day after day, new proof is available that the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe is not aimed at reestablishing the equilibirum of military forces on our continent, as the Reagan government is trying to present this dangerous enterprise to the world. In reality, we have here a part of the overall militarist strategy pursued by Washington, aimed at escalating the arms race and at further exacerbating the international situation.

At the same itme, this strategy is not in the least limited to the European Continent alone. As the Japanese paper ASAHI recently stated, the United States is planning to deploy Tomahawk-type naval cruise missiles on 160 surface naval vessels and nuclear submarines. These plans -- the realization of which is already underway -- also include vessels of the American 7th Fleet operating in the vicinity of Japanese shores. On the other hand, the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES has revealed that the U.S. Department of Defense had offered the West European NATO countries about 30 future-oriented armament systems, based on top technical standards. This involves modernized kinds of missiles that are already deployed in Western Europe and also a whole number of new arms, designed to utilize the most modern technology, miniature computers, and microprocessors. In order to sell the offered armament systems, the Pentagon and also the Brussels NATO headquarters continue to search for and to fabricate further "proof" of the threat that is allegedly aimed against the West from the East. The framework of this deliberately created psychosis includes the revived rumors about the alleged presence of a Soviet submarine in Swedish territorial waters and also the frequent military maneuvers of the NATO member-countries. Fighter planes from Denmark, Norway, Belgium, France, and the FRG, and Holland, and also units of the Canadian and American Air Force, will take part in the latest maneuvers called Elder Forest 84, which are to start on 5 March. Part of the maneuvers will be about 900 stimulated air attacks, which are to verify preparedness agianst "enemy attacks" launched from the air against Great Britain.

Against the background of the hysteria mentioned above, the words of common sense spoken by K. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at the recent extraordinary session of the CPSU Central Committee, resound with yet greater urgency: "We do not need military supremacy and we do not intend to dictate our will to others. Let nobody doubt in the least that we will continue to take care of the consolidation of our country's defense ability in order to have sufficient means with which to cool the hot heads of militarist adventures."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REVIEWS ATHENS CONFERENCE, AIMS

AU241625 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Feb 84 p 6

[Dispatch by correspondent Michael Mueller]

[Text] Recently a meeting of official government experts from Balkan countries aimed at the Athens Zappion Palace, a meeting which primarily dealt with turning southeast Europe into a nuclear-free zone. The first commentaries of Athens and Sofia newspapers stress as probably the most important result of the conference that the question will remain on the agenda.

The participants from Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey agreed to pass on the negotiation materials to their governments in order to pave the way for further negotiations. Romania suggested continuing the exchange of opinions with a new round in Bucharest.

The Athens meeting has a long case history. In the past, relevant initiatives of Bulgaria and Romania always failed because of the negative attitude of the then governments of the NATO countries Turkey and Greece. Since the fall of 1981, the proposal of Todor Zhivkov has been on the table to convene a meeting of the chiefs of state of the region to discuss a nuclear-free Balkans. Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou eventually issued an invitation for a preparatory experts meeting in Athens.

This decision met from the very beginning with the strongest opposition from the Reagan administration, which exerted pressure on Greece and Turkey to prevent the meeting. This resulted in the fact, for example, that at the end of January -- when the Balkan partners in Athens came to terms on the agenda of the now-ended meeting, even a few hours before the beginning of the meeting -- Turkish participation still was not certain.

Political observers did not expect any sensations from the meeting, considering that the participating countries are members of three different groupings: Romania and Bulgaria of the Warsaw Pact, Greece and Turkey of NATO, and Yugoslavia of the nonaligned countries. Nevertheless, it was possible to come to terms on a joint communique in which all sides confirmed the importance of a nuclear-free Balkans. Although Turkey -- primarily under Washington's pressure -- reiterated its well-known position that a nuclear-free zone in the region would only be possible within the framework of an all-European settlement, it remains a decisive factor that the multilateral dialogue has begun in a very tense international situation and that this dialogue is to be continued.

As has been repeatedly heard recently from the Greek capital, this could serve as an example for similar negotiations in other regions, the more so as, in the opinion of influential political circles, there are quite realistic chances for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. This assessment is based on the fact that there are well-developed bilateral relations on all sides. The Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact -- as is stressed in the Prague declaration -- also advocate a Balkans without nuclear weapons.

CONTINUING TALKS ON NUCLEAR-FREE BALKANS URGED

AU241120 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 22 Feb 84 p 3

[Unsigned article: "Along the Path Traced in Helsinki"]

[Text] What did the dialogue at the Zappion Palace show? What are the future prospects for the pursuit of this dialogue, for the implementation of this noble humanitarian idea -- the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone?

The joint communique adopted at the end of the conference of Balkan countries' experts in the Greek capital gives a realistic description of the developments and stresses the friendly, businesslike, and constructive atmosphere, the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding that characterized the first two stages of the Balkan experts' meeting. This account would be even more complete if we add that the representatives of Balkan countries in Athens submitted the stands of their governments on important problems of cooperation in the economic, transportation, scientific, and technical sectors, in the field of communications, in measures aimed at the development and consolidation of an atmosphere of mutual trust and good-neighborly relations, as well as in using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in the Balkans, and in many other spheres.

Today when the international atmosphere is complicated and aggravated through the fault of the NATO militarists, when the world is threatened by a real danger of nuclear disaster, the Athens conference is a representative forum of Balkan countries. It is an initiative reflecting the spirit, principles, and ideas of the Helsinki Final Act.

As Rayko Nikolov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation at the conference, stressed, the multilateral dialogue which opened in Athens must continue in order to achieve a common, basic agreement in the near future aimed at transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The statements by the leader of the host country's delegation Spiridakhis were significant as well. The very fact that the problem of converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is being discussed shows its primary importance for confidence building and peaceful coexistence, not only in the Balkan Peninsula but also throughout the world, he stressed.

It is also significant that the former, deplorable reputation of our peninsula as a powder keg belongs to the remote past and that the Balkan countries' delegations today are discussing a vitally important problem for detente and peace in Europe. The transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone has its genuine and very essential economic, political, and other aspects. It is likely to open vast opportunities for a better, mutual acquaintance of our peoples aimed at the expansion and intensification of overall cooperation.

The dialogue at the Zappion Palace has ended but it must be pursued, as was stressed in the joint communique. The delegation of Romania has already proposed that this should be done in Bucharest during 1984. This is in the interest of all Balkan peoples and opens up new opportunities for a successful and fruitful summit meeting so that clear and serene skies may reign over the Balkans and over Europe as well.

REAGAN SHOWS INTENT TO COLLABORATE WITH MOSCOW

AU241439 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Tirana, February 24 (ATA) -- The American President Reagan held a press conference in the White House, which was mostly devoted to the foreign policy of the United States. His statements show clearly Washington's aims to preserve the anti-revolutionary collaboration with Moscow, to continue the militarist and aggressive course, to enhance the American military presence in the Middle East as well as the military intervention in the Lebanon.

Speaking of the relations between the USA and the Soviet Union, Reagan said that "we have much hope" for better relations with Moscow, adding that the United States "wants to sit down and try to resolve some problems with the Soviet Union".

Dwelling on the Lebanon, the American President reiterated that "the mission of the Marines is not over yet". "We are not bugging out, he said, we are just going to a little more defensible position," because the American forces can't stay folded armed. "The Marines are on the ships and that naval task force is going on to stay where it is", said Reagan, who admitted that they will be sent back to Lebanon if this is necessary for carrying out their mission.

As it comes out from Reagan statements, the American Administration will continue the program of the armament and further strengthening of the military potential of the USA. He defended the military draft budget for 1984 which marks an increase by 47 billion dollars as against the present year. Reagan reiterated also the plans for further increase of military spendings over coming years.

In his press conference, Reagan said that the United States "will never allow" that the Strait of Hormuz, in the Persian Gulf, be closed, because it will defend its interests in this oil-bearing region. He threatened again with military intervention declaring that the United States have a permanent naval force in the region of Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf.

ATA COMMENTS ON SOVIET THREATS, ADVENTURISM

LD261046 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 26 Feb 84

["Expression of the Aggressive and Militarist Course of the Soviet Socialimperialists -- Continuous Threats by the Soviet Generals. Manoeuvres in the Territory of Poland" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 26/ATA/. -- The Soviet generals and marshals continue to employ the language of threats and are not hiding the Kremlin aims for enhancement of military power and for world expansion and hegemony. In an article published recently in the army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, Marshal Kulikov, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty, after accusing the USA and the military bloc of NATO of trying to establish "the U.S. domination in the world" declared that the Soviet Union will never allow such a thing. It must be clear to the United States and NATO that whatever weapons and methods they employ, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member countries will be capable of hitting back, threatened Kulikov, implying that the armament race with the United States and their NATO military bloc will go ahead and that the Soviet Union and its allies will be armed further.

The same threatening tones pervade the article written by the Soviet Vice Minister of defence Altunin and published in the newspaper TRUD these days. He declared openly that the Soviet Union will defend its interests in the proper way in order to retain the balance of power with the United States. His article dwells on the missiles strategic forces, the strengthening of the land and air forces. The Soviet vice minister of defence stressed also that these arsenals are being continuously increased and that the Soviet war machine is being equipped with sophisticated weapons. All these go to show that the Soviet socialimperialists in rivalry with the American imperialists are further enhancing their military potential and are making war preparations to embark on other dangerous military adventures against the countries and peoples of the world. The constant manoeuvres of the Soviet Army in collaboration with those of the Warsaw Treaty member countries serve also this aim. Thus as the Polish news agency PAP reported new manoeuvres will take place in the northern and northwestern regions of Poland by the end of February and the beginning of March. Units of the Polish, Soviet and East German armies will participate in them.

USTINOV ARTICLE SHOWS USSR 'WARMONGERING'

AU241441 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Tirana, February 24 (ATA) -- In an article published in the newspaper PRAVDA, the Soviet minister of defence, Dimitriy Ustinov, stresses once more the Kremlin determination to continue on the road of the increase of the military potential, first of all, the nuclear one, in rivalry with the other superpower, the United States of America. "The Soviet Union has deployed nuclear missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia and it will deploy them in seas and oceans", he stressed. Marshal Ustinov added that "Moscow will not allow the smallest change in the balance of forces" and stressed, among others, that the Soviet Army will continue to increase the armaments.

These statements show once more the warmongering nature of the Soviet socialimperialists, who, along with the U.S. imperialists, continue their militarist course non-stop.

PROMINENT WRITER CRITICIZES SOLZHENITSYN

AU161544 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 5 Feb 84 pp 14-15

[I. Kadare article: "Whom Does Solzhenitsyn's Ultrareactionary Work Serve?"]

[Excerpts] Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, the reactionary Soviet writer, recently published a novel entitled "The Red Wheel." According to him, this voluminous novel of approximately 1,000 pages, is only the first in a series of 20 volumes in which Solzhenitsyn claims he will portray Russia during the period 1914-23. Still according to him, this work, which he conceived as early as 1936, has been the major dream in his life. He needed nearly 10 years to complete the first volume and it is not difficult to calculate approximately how long the remaining 19 volumes will take to write:

It is difficult to find another case in world literature in which the reactionary matter of a book is accompanied by such a mania for the gargantuan. Solzhenitsyn's hatred for anything progressive pertaining to the turn of the century in Russia's history is so great (it is obvious that when he comes to write those volumes pertaining to the October Revolution, that is, if he gets to write them, they will be nothing but venom and blackness), that it can only be extinguished by an unending stream of pages, around 20,000, which is unprecedented in world literature, with the exception of those cases of sickly graphomania.

Lenin is portrayed in Zurich in 1914, at the time when he formulated the famous thesis that the imperialist war, which had just began, should be transformed into civil war. For the tsarist Solzhenitsyn, this slogan was a betrayal of Russia, because it helped Germany's victory against Russia! A vulgar old and counterrevolutionary thesis of those days, in which Lenin was portrayed as a Jewish agent in the service of the Germans.

Solzhenitsyn's second accusation against Lenin is even more reactionary and, simultaneously, risible. Lenin's thesis about the rights of the peoples of Russia to self-determination, is also termed as a betrayal of Russia's interest by that great-Russia fascist, Solzhenitsyn. He is openly against the peoples' right of self-determination and sheds bitter tears for the separation of Finland, Poland, and other Baltic countries from the Russian Empire following the revolution. It was Lenin who gave them the right to separate, howls Solzhenitsyn; he was the destroyer of imperial Russia, its partitioner.

It is obvious that such laments on the part of a pygmy only heighten Lenin's great internationalist personality, not only in the eyes of all revolutionaries, but also generally, among all people throughout the world.

Solzhenitsyn nurtures a blind hatred against Finland and the Finns, in particular, and this is because the Finns were a great help to Lenin when he was living there illegally. Solzhenitsyn ranks the revolutionary Finns among the enemies of Russia, because of their help to Lenin and the revolution. He nurtures the same hatred against the revolutionary Lithuanians, the famous Kremlin guards following the victory of the revolution. A savage and vulgar hatred permeates the book against the Jews, too, a hatred that is similar to that of the Nazis. This racist writer finds the fact that numerous revolutionaries of Jewish origin served the Bolshevik revolution and laid down their lives for it, unbearable. He stresses several times in his book the fact that Bogrov, the slayer of Stolypin [the tsar's prime minister], this "model of the Russian spirit joined to the Russian Orthodox Church and of the Russian imperial power," was of Jewish nationality. Here again, we have the old banal and stale accusation of the link between the ideas of communism and the Jewish nationality!

The first book of the novel "The Red Wheel" was published several months ago in the United States. The Soviet press has not written anything against this book yet. Perhaps the silence will continue, perhaps some campaign may be initiated against it. After reading such a book, any progressive reader in the world is bound to ask: Who has supplied Solzhenitsyn with the numerous archival materials contained in the book -- scores of very secret documents, investigation reports of the tsarist police in connection with Stolypin's slaying, extremely confidential letters written by the tsar's hand, by high court officials, or by members of the imperial family. None of these materials are readily available. How was it possible for this writer, who except for a very brief period of prospering on Khrushchev's orders in 1962-64, has always been considered "extremely suspect" by the Soviet authorities, to the point that he was forbidden to live in Moscow, how was it possible for him to have at his disposal such ultrasecret archival materials?

There have been rumors, not unfounded, that it was the KGB who was the first to forward Solzhenitsyn's manuscripts to the West and supplied him regularly with secret materials for his works. In his autobiographical book "The Calf Butting the Oak," Solzhenitsyn himself mentions, although very indirectly, his relations with the "wondrous" Soviet journalist Victor Louis, one of the most enigmatic personalities in Soviet journalism, and son-in-law of an English capitalist, which gives him the opportunity of a certain dual citizenship (like his name, too!) and to live between Moscow and London.

These are those mysterious ways which, as Comrade Enver says in his book "The Titoites," create all kinds of various obscene channels through which the secret services of the superpowers communicate between themselves.

Solzhenitsyn's work in general and his latest novel in particular contain certain ideas and motifs of considerable interest to present-day revisionists. This writer's hatred of Lenin's thesis for the right of self-determination of the peoples suits their hegemonistic policy very well. His racism and great-Russia chauvinism, his hatred of smaller peoples, which he expresses openly on several occasions, for example, his hatred of the Finns, Vietnamese, and others, is a typical reflection of the position and nervosity of the two superpowers of our times. The entire novel "The Red Wheel" is permeated throughout by his exaltation of "sacred" old Russia, in which the "Russian peasant spirit," combined "with religion and the power of the Tsars," "those eternal pillars of Russia," which were destroyed forever by the "anti-Christ" Lenin. This "peasant-religious Russian spirit" combined with imperial nostalgia was suggested by Solzhenitsyn at the beginning of the sixties to the Khrushchevites and to his "supreme peasant" and personal protector, as he calls Nikita Khrushchev in his book "The Calf Butting the Oak." However, Solzhenitsyn failed to keep up his mask properly. Apart from this, Khrushchev soon fell and this caused not a little bother to Solzhenitsyn.

Solzhenitsyn's chauvinistic visions concerning the great and indestructible Russia, his hatred for the Leninist thesis of the right of the peoples to self-determination, are not so far removed from such infamous doctrines as Brezhnev's "limited sovereignty" or Reagan's "right" to intervene in any part of the globe.

The novel "The Red Wheel" contains another enviable thesis for today's superpowers. In giving us the ideas, plans and aspirations of Stolypin, his favorite hero, Solzhenitsyn also stressed among other things Stolypin's disbelief and nervosity concerning "liberal Europe," which caused considerable bother to Russia, as well as his "farsighted" suggestion that the future must provide Russia with its only large and valuable ally -- the United States of America!

Solzhenitsyn is not the only one to have discovered this aspiration in the depths of the Russian soul "embodied" by Stolypin. A present day poet, who is not at all damned by the authorities, Vosnesenskiy, also discovers this in one of his verses, the sentimental story of the love of a Russian consul for an American girl in the 19th century!

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, who is currently living and working in the fortress of international reaction, in the United States, in a house, half of which has been converted into a church, is undoubtedly one of the most reactionary writers of all time. He is, among other things, a clear testimony of where revisionism leads to in politics, ideology, and culture. Lenin stressed several times that the new proletarian culture is the legatee of the most valuable values, of the entire treasure house of world art and culture. Opposing himself to this culture, Solzhenitsyn is at the same time opposing the entire tradition of progressive world culture. For example, his position against such personalities of the French bourgeois revolution as Robespierre and Marat, is immediately noticeable. But he is also generally against the ideas of that revolution, which appears to him as a precursor of the "misfortune" that was later to befall the Russia of the tsars. It is completely in the logic of things that Solzhenitsyn, as a monarchist and being rabidly religious, should openly attack the French or German enlighteners (iluministe) and encyclopedists like Voltaire, Diderot, or Rousseau. His reactionary ideas are pushing increasingly deeply in the direction of those obscure medieval personalities of the type of Loyola and Savonarola, of the Inquisition, or of the Russian patriarchate.

Without needing to go further back in history, one could say in conclusion that nothing else could be expected from a person who has recently come out openly as a defender of the fascist Pinochet, the hated executioner of the Chilean people, who has been condemned by all progressive world opinion.

TRADE MINISTER EXAMINES FOREIGN TRADE QUESTIONS

AU251805 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Issue No 1 Jan 84 pp 26-37

[Article by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade: "More Attention to the Problems of Raising the Effectiveness of Trade"]

[Excerpts] The major purpose of our trade is to ensure extended reproduction, to meet the needs of the economy and of the broad working masses, and to strengthen the country's defense potential.

As a result of the party's correct line and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, it has been possible, relying on our own efforts and on internal socioeconomic factors, to achieve a continuous and economically sound trade balance. This constitutes a great historic victory proving the superiority of our socialist system over the capitalist one. The experience gained in this field is a powerful mainstay and constitutes a foundation on which to further increase the rate of the development of trade and its effectiveness.

The problem of increasing the effectiveness of trade assumes particular importance in present conditions, with the Seventh 5-Year Plan being based entirely on our own internal resources, without any credits from outside, and being fulfilled in a difficult international situation in which economic, energy, and currency crises have assumed large dimensions in the bourgeois and revisionist capitalist countries and the imperialist-revisionist blockade and pressure have become even more savage.

Naturally, the changes needed in order to raise the effectiveness of trade, as Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us, cannot be achieved without a correct understanding of the political, economic, and social importance of this problem -- which is directly linked with the fulfillment, relying on our own forces, of the tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress for the development of the economy and all other aspects of the country's life -- without thoroughly understanding the situations prevailing, and without adopting concrete organizational and technical measures leading to increased production in general and to increased production of export commodities in particular.

Owing to the work carried out by the party organizations and their instruments, the implementation of the principle of self-reliance is being effected increasingly better; and this is also reflected in the effort to balance exports and imports by giving priority to exports. However, as experience shows, this balance must be achieved not only on a 5-year or annual basis, but also on a quarterly and monthly basis, and measures not only by countries and regions; correct proportions must also be kept between incoming and outgoing payments, assuring a positive trade picture.

However, to achieve a balanced and highly effective trade situation, it is essential that these questions be viewed and considered in the planning stage, concretely implementing our party's basic principle that "there are no imports without exports."

Owing to the efforts to implement the party's directives in this field, important changes have taken place in the structure of exported and imported commodities. About 70 percent of our export commodities are now traded in the form of finished or semi-finished goods compared with 45 percent in 1960. During the same period, the proportion of imported machinery and equipment has increased and the proportion of imported raw materials has decreased. All this has led to the increased effectiveness of our trade.

This improvement in the structure of our trade is based on the correct line worked out and implemented by the party for the country's socialist industrialization, the intensification of agriculture, and the creation of a multisector economy. All this has made it possible for our country to become an exporter not only of certain raw materials, but also of processed commodities of considerable value.

The strengthening of the material and technical base, the improvement in production technologies, improvements in the management and organization of production, and the elevation of the technical and professional qualifications of the working people have also resulted in the improved quality of our export commodities. This is also proven by the fact that in recent years the demand of international markets for our exports has increased, particularly for commodities like chrome ore and concentrates, ferrochrome, oil, gasoline, bitumen, copper wires and cables, fresh vegetables, and so forth.

It is obvious that the improved quality of commodities also means higher selling prices, shows the degree of organization and culture of our socialist production, secures stable markets at a good selling price, and thus becomes a great reserve in increasing our foreign currency earnings. Such an understanding of quality induces efforts to find ways and means and devise measures to raise the quality of products and of the packaging, labeling and marketing of exports commodities.

The current economic, energy, and currency crises that have gripped all bourgeois and revisionist countries have led to marked price fluctuations and numerous unexpected developments. Limitations through taxation and all kinds of other protectionist measures have also increased in international markets.

In these conditions, our foreign trade organs are making every effort to market our export commodities on time, to meet the required standards, and to abide by the conditions stipulated in contracts. The experience asked by these organs in their activities has made them more flexible and capable of exploiting situations. However, we are still far removed from what is required.

It is clear that the situation in international markets does not depend on us and that prices in foreign markets are not dictated by us. However, the efforts to exploit suitable times in which to sell and buy, to find profitable forms of trade, to buy and sell in the required quantity and quality -- all this depends largely on ourselves. "The point is," stresses Comrade Enver, "that we should know how to trade, that we should be flexible, that we should be perceptive and capable of exploiting situations in market and price developments as much as possible" (Enver Hoxha, "Reports and Speeches 1978-79," p 21).

The need to improve the method and style of work of the foreign trade organs is dictated by the fact that our tasks in the field of trade are increasing constantly and are becoming more complicated. In 1984 alone our export plan was 21.4 percent higher than in 1983. Imports will also grow approximately to the same extent.

U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY BURT DEPARTS COUNTRY

AU241911 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 24 (BTA) -- The U.S.A. assistant secretary of state, Mr Richard Burt, left after a two-day visit here. The Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Lyuben Gotsev, and Mr Richard Burt exchanged views on a wide range of topical international problems, and on Bulgaro-American relations.

Mr Richard Burt met also the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, and the first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Maryi Ivanov.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES GDR'S GUENTER MITTAG

AU251815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. During their cordial and friendly talk, issues connected with the further development and deepening of the relations between Bulgaria and the GDR were discussed.

LUKANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SWITZERLAND

AU251921 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] A Bulgarian government delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has returned from Switzerland. The delegation paid a visit there at the invitaiton of the Swiss Government.

The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by deputy ministers.

TRADE WITH BELGIUM INCREASES; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU241443 Sofia BTA in English 1417 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 24 (BTA) -- Trade between Bulgaria and Belgium in 1983 was substantially increased. Bilateral trade is developing dynamically in spite of the complicated international situation. Particularly well developed is the cooperation in the sphere of telecommunications, the manufacture of colour television sets, electronic components, the chemical industry, metallurgy and joint activity with third countries.

Trade relations were assessed at the seventh session of the Joint Inter-Governmental Bulgaro-Belgian Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation held here from February 21 through 24. The joint commission and the "chemistry", "industry" and "science and technology" working groups set up with it made a review of the development of commercial and economic relations and discussed the possibilities for their further expansion.

A protocol on the work of the session was signed in which the joint initiatives are laid down for the expansion of trade, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation, by defining the priority subjects, projects and spheres of cooperation in manufacture and commercial exchanges.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL DE CUELLAR ARRIVES 25 FEB

Remarks on Arrival

AU251845 Sofia BTA in English 1815 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, February 25 (BTA) -- Today Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations Organization, arrived here on an official visit at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government.

The high guest was welcomed by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs. "One of the reasons for my arrival here is to express the organization's gratitude for Bulgaria's consistent contribution to the efforts the UN makes to preserve peace", said Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, answering to a question concerning Bulgaria's role in the UNO, which was posed to him by a BTA representative.

For me it is a great pleasure to visit especially this noble country which I visited 12-13 years ago, stressed the UN secretary general.

Tomorrow the UN secretary general will start talks with Mr Petur Mladenov. On Monday he is expected to be received by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Grisha Filipov.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Interview

AU251400 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, February 25 (BTA) -- "I expect with great wish the possibility of exchanging views with Mr Todor Zhivkov, whose extensive experience in the international field is highly esteemed", said Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar in an interview carried in RABOTNICHESKO DELO. In this interview, which was given by him on the event of his official visit to Bulgaria, the UN secretary general gives an assessment to the situation in the world at the beginning of 1984.

"The inability to make a headway in the efforts for reducing and limiting the existing nuclear arsenal is the most dangerous failure of last year", stressed the head of the international organization.

He said that the wish expressed by a great number of statesmen for the UNO to function in the name of the aims this organization has been founded, are encouraging. "At present the duty of the UNO member-states is to materialize this deep faith of theirs in the UN functions into a concrete cooperation for preventing the war and for a real unity of action in the name of peace and security. We, in the UNO, make every possible effort for the cause of disarmament to be advanced in the discussions of the first committee of the General Assembly, of the Geneva disarmament conference and through our world campaign for disarmament", Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar said.

Dwelling on Bulgaria's activity in the United Nations Organization, Mr De Cuellar stressed: "Your country renders a firm and staunch support to the efforts of the world organization for peace and international security. Bulgaria gave her contribution also as a member of the Security Council. I am convinced that this loyalty to the UN ideals will be confirmed once again during my visit to Bulgaria."

Reception at Sofia Hotel

AU251926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov tonight gave a reception in the Vitosha Hotel in Sofia in honor of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The following comrades attended the reception: Milko Balev; Stanko Todorov; Georgi Yordanov; Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council; members of the State Council and of the Government; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, and Bulgarian Patriarch Maksim. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria also attended the reception, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Talks With Mladenov

AU261609 Sofia BTA in English 1500 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, February 26 (BTA) -- Today Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the UNO, had talks with Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar gave high assessment to Bulgaria's constant efforts to assist to the UN activity in all spheres and especially in preserving peace and strengthening of the security. Minister Petur Mladenov convinced the guest that Bulgaria will always be a constructive and active member of the United Nations Organization, that she will make efforts to materialize the aims and principles of the international organization, to preserve peace in the world.

During the talks which proceeded in a constructive spirit, there was expressed a serious concern over the development of the international relations which have reached their highest point. Minister Petur Mladenov stressed that the basic reason for the aggravation of the international situation is the U.S. and its NATO allies' attempts to disrupt the balance of forces, especially in the military sphere. By explaining the principles of Bulgaria's foreign policy, Mr Petur Mladenov stressed that this country is for honest and constructive negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security. Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar stressed that the United Nations Organization is the most suitable forum for resolving the problems related to reducing the tension, to doing away with the arms race, for security in the world.

There were exchanged views on the ways for settling the crisis situations in the different parts of the world.

Statement on Talks

AU261611 Sofia BTA in English 1510 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, February 26 (BTA) -- Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations Organization, was kind to answer to the questions posed by Bulgarian journalists. "Today I had a very fruitful talk with the Bulgarian foreign minister," he said. "I think that we succeeded to exhaust the whole list of the most pressing international matters such as the Middle East, the situation in Lebanon, Cyprus, South Africa, including the Namibian issue, the war between Iran and Iraq, the situation in Central America and the questions related to disarmament as being an immediate and integral part of peace, of course. We elaborated on all questions which are of importance for the international peace and security."

We also succeeded to make a general estimation of the state of the international relations at present, by attaching special importance to the East-West relations.

The Secretary General of the UN expressed gratitude to Bulgaria's Government for the staunch support it renders to the organization in its striving for finding out a peaceful settling of the pending questions.

"I am looking forward to my tomorrow's meeting with your honoured president, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, and I hope that we'll have fruitful talks with him", said Mr Javier de Cuellar.

BA'TH PARTY LEADER CONTINUES SOFIA VISIT

Press Conference

AU251450 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, February 25 (BTA) -- Today the Syrian leader said that the U.S. policy in the Middle East is doomed to a complete failure.

Mr 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy-general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Syria, told journalists here that Syria has succeeded to frustrate the plots of imperialism and to hinder the USA to dominate in the Middle East. Syria will continue in the future to be an obstacle to the USA and Israel in their efforts to convert Lebanon to a protectorate and will struggle for unity and Arab nature of the country, as well as for the establishment of a Palestine state.

Mr Abdallah al-Ahmar said that the settlement of the crisis in Lebanon could be achieved only if the demands of the progressive forces are met and if a dialogue opens.

He stressed the Soviet Union's contribution to preserving peace in the world.

The Syrian leader assessed his visit to Bulgaria as being successful. He stressed that the fruitful relations between Ba'th and the BCP will continue to develop on the basis of the friendship and mutual interest. He said: We highly esteem the friendly support Bulgaria renders to us.

[Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 1615 GMT on 25 February adds: "Comrade al-Ahmar asserted that the situation in the region is very serious as a result of the aggressive U.S.-Israeli policy, which is aimed at spreading hegemony over the Arab nation and peddling their aggressive plans. He also explained that Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad is assuming an important pan-Arab role in confronting the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary designs. He added that this role is principled and firm; it is based on a pan-Arab position to defend the Lebanese and Palestinian people, the Arab nation's interests, and Syria's independence from U.S. and Israeli provocations and threats to launch an aggression. Comrade al-Ahmar also affirmed that it is impossible to realize a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region unless Israel withdraws from the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including their right to establish their independent state on their national soil, are realized."]

Talks End, Protocol Signed

AU241957 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 24 (BTA) -- The final talks between the delegation of the CC of the BCP headed by the Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Milko Balev and of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Syria, led by the deputy secretary general of the party, Mr 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, were held here.

Immediately afterwards the delegation leaders signed a cooperation protocol between the two parties in the 1984-1985 period.

[Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 2315 GMT on 24 February adds: "A joint statement will be issued on the results of this visit in Damascus and Sofia at the end of the Ba'th Party delegation's visit to Bulgaria."]

IRANIAN TALKS BEGIN, FILIPOV MEETS MINISTER

AU241958 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 24 (BTA) -- Today the first session of the Bulgaro-Iranian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation opened here. The Bulgarian part of the commission is led by the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov and the Iranian by the minister of agriculture and rural development, Mr 'Abbas 'Ali Zali.

Trade and the trends along which to develop cooperation in agriculture and in the construction of enterprises for the food and tobacco industry and in transport will be discussed at the session.

The chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Grisha Filipov, received today the minister of agriculture of Iran, Mr 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, who is visiting the country for the first session of the Bulgaro-Iranian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. There were discussed the possibilities for the spheres as well. The meeting was attended also by the minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov.

[Tehran IRNA in English at 0913 GMT on 24 February adds: "The Iranian delegation comprises representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce, Industries and Foreign Affairs as well as some Majlis deputies and officials of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic. The delegation left here for Hungary and Bulgaria on Feb. 20 to discuss relations of the Islamic Republic with the two countries and problems concerning previously concluded agreements."]

Food, Tobacco Discussed

AU261936 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, February 26 (BTA) -- This evening the first session of the joint Bulgaro-Iranian Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission was headed by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade and the Iranian side -- by Mr 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, minister of agriculture. Special importance was attached to the measures for increasing the trade and for setting up a number of projects of agriculture, of the food and tobacco industry and the power generation. There are good possibilities for expanding the interrelation in the building of dams and irrigation systems, small electric power stations, enterprises for the processing of farm products, as well as in transport. Discussed were also the possibilities for cooperating in the tobacco industry.

STANISHEV MEETS LEBANESE CP OFFICIAL IN SOFIA

AU241517 Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, Feb 24 (BTA) -- Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, met here visiting Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, Mr Nadim 'Abd as-Samad.

During the meeting which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, there were exchanged views on topical problems of the international situation with special attention being paid to the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon.

The need was stressed of further strengthening the unity in action of the Lebanese national-patriotic forces in the struggle for the restoration of independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and also the need of intensifying the efforts of all progressive, and democratic patriotic forces in the Arab world to block the plans of imperialism, Zionism and the reactionary forces, for the establishment of lasting and just peace and the Middle East.

Complete unity was established in the positions of the two fraternal parties on all topics discussed.

CUBAN INTERIOR MINISTER MENENDEZ ARRIVES

AU251646 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] At the invitation of Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior of Cuba, has arrived in Bulgaria on a friendly visit.

He was welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov, deputy ministers, high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and Eustaquio de los Cuestos Remedios, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria.

FILIPOV CONGRATULATES LIBYAN COMMITTEE SECRETARY

AU241627 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Feb 84 p 6

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, general secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the occasion of his election to this post.

The telegram expresses confidence that the friendly ties of cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop and strengthen in the interest of the two peoples and in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction as well as for the defense of world peace.

ZHIVKOV'S LECTURE ON SOCIAL ISSUES PUBLISHED

AU241444 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] "The BCP April Line -- Marxism-Leninism in Action" is the title of a booklet published by the party publishing house containing the seventh and final lecture read by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, to listeners and professors at the Academy for Social Sciences and Social Management of the BCP Central Committee.

In reply to questions posed to him in connection with this previous six lectures by the academy's collective, by other institutions, and by individual citizens, the seventh lecture of Comrade Todor Zhivkov highlights certain main lines of our development formulated in the theoretical and practical elaborations of the party's struggle for further building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

In the first place, the role of the scientific-technical revolution in building developed socialism is discussed. Special attention is given to its effect on the development of the production forces, and the leading role of the scientific-technical revolution in the comprehensive intensification of production and in the other spheres is also emphasized.

While dealing with the problems of improving socialist social relations, the lecturer refers to new ideas about the rule of proprietor and manager in socialist ownership.

A major place is devoted to the law on value and to the goods and money relations that are connected with it. The conclusion is that we have to rely on the objective effect on this and of other laws on our development and on this basis discover and create new and better ways to organize our activity.

The first party and state leader also analyzes in detail the enhancing of the role of the people's masses -- as creators of history -- in the development of socialist democracy, this being a main condition for further improving the activity of our entire political system.

The lecture summarizes the party's general April line and also reveals the sources of its power and vitality. The building of a developed socialism in conformity with the objective social laws is aimed at a main goal -- many-sided development of the personality and meeting even better the material and intellectual needs of the individual man and of the people. The booklet has been published for mass circulation.

LEADERS ATTEND OKRUG BCP CONFERENCES 17-22 FEB

AU241800 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts from 17 to 22 February, reports the presence of leaders at several okrug-level BCP organizations' accountability-election conferences and the election of first secretaries of those okrug party committees. These reports are given below, along with the time and date of the newscasts in parentheses:

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the 12th accountability-election conferences of the Silistra Okrug party organization. Georgi Kardashev was reelected first secretary of Silistra Okrug party committee. (1500 GMT 17 Feb)

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, attended the 20th accountability-election conference of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug party organization. Nikolay Tsonev was reelected first secretary of Veliko Turnovo Okrug party committee. (1830 GMT 17 Feb)

Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the 12th accountability-election conference of the Razgrad Okrug party organization. Anastasiy Donchev was reelected first secretary of Razgrad Okrug party committee. (1600 GMT 22 Feb)

CORRECTION TO LEADERS' ELECTIONS AT CONFERENCES

The following correction refers to the item headlined "Leaders Attend Okrug Party Conferences," published in the 24 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 5, third paragraph, lines two and three:

...attended the conference. Khristo Bonin was elected first secretary of... (correcting name and changing "reelected" to "elected")

STROUGAL ENDS VISIT TO BURMA, LEAVES FOR HOME

Dinner Speeches

LD232125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha today gave a dinner in Rangoon in honor of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. In a dinner speech he stressed that despite the geographical distance and different historical and cultural traditions, both countries gained the same experience in their fight for independence, and today they are linked by a common aspiration to ensure a better and more fruitful life for the nations of both countries, and by their efforts to preserve world peace and security. He drew attention in this context to the present tension in international relations and to the crisis in the world economy, which adversely affect world peace and security in differing degrees and slow down the national efforts of the developing countries. The Burmese prime minister expressed the view that under these circumstances, each nation in the interest of achieving world peace and security should strive to adhere to the principles of the UN Charter. Therefore he urgently appealed to all states to respect independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as the right of other nations to self-determination, as the fundamental principles of relations between states.

Concluding his speech, U Maung Maung Kha expressed confidence that Lubomir Strougal's visit will further consolidate the bonds of friendship, cooperation, and good will between the two countries.

In his speech, the Czechoslovak premier began by conveying greetings from Gustav Husak, the supreme Czechoslovak representative, and from the Czechoslovak Government and nations, who hold the Burmese people in deep respect. He expressed the will not only to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage and in the spirit of the principles of coexistence, but also to demonstrate in the complex international situation the common aspiration for peace, for a socially more just world, which, in the socialist perspective, would bring the whole of mankind a happy future.

Premier Lubomir Strougal went on to say that there is therefore no more important task than of preserving peace and fostering a policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. The truly inherent aspirations of all people of good will and of all realistic politicians, however, are jeopardized by certain states' failing to abide by peace agreements which they have already signed, by the new round of the arms race, and by the disruption of the strategic equilibrium.

Lubomir Strougal noted in this context the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in the vicinity of our borders, which forced Czechoslovakia and its allies to take vigorous countermeasures. These measures, however, do not alter in any way our wish that talks be resumed, and that not only the UN Charter, but also the Helsinki Final Act be the stimulas for dealing with areas of disagreement at the negotiating table with a view to guaranteeing peace throughout the world. The Czechoslovak prime minister therefore reiterated that the proposals of the socialist countries contained in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states and all the other ideas proposed at the UN and at the talks in Madrid and in Stockholm are still valid.

Concluding his speech at the ceremonial dinner in Rangoon, he expressed confidence that the talks between the Czechoslovak and Burmese officials had demonstrated the usefulness of contacts between both countries, provided new stimuli for the development of, in particular, economic cooperation, and that they would be a contribution to easing the international situation.

Talks With Burmese President

LD241827 Prague CTK in English 1315 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Rangoon (CTK correspondent) -- Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak federal premier who is on an official visit to Burma, met here today for talks on the international situation and bilateral relations with Burmese President U San Yu.

The premier is accompanied by Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, and First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek.

Visit to Factory

LD242243 Prague CTK in English 1815 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Rangoon (CTK correspondent) -- Friday afternoon, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal visited the tractor plant in Malung, some 300 km north of Rangoon. This major factory is being built with Czechoslovak assistance.

The premier saw the production lines of the plant where Czechoslovak Zetor z-50 tractors are being assembled under the local mark ZWE. One third of the parts is manufactured in the Burmese factory and the tractors are mostly assembled from imported parts. Czechoslovakia now helps build a second section of the plant. When completed, the Malung enterprise will manufacture the Zetor tractors entirely by itself.

On his way back from Malung Lubomir Strougal stopped briefly at Pagan, one of the world's most remarkable cultural and religious monuments, about 500 km north of Rangoon. Pagan, called a city of four million pagodas, still has much of its imposing beauty though it saw its climax in the 13th century. Several thousand pagodas have survived a devasting earthquake in 1975 and the most important of them have been reconstructed.

The premier spent the rest of the day in the seaside resort of Sandoway and is returning to Rangoon tomorrow morning.

Departure From Rangoon

LD251128 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and members of his delegation returned this morning, local Burmese time, to Rangoon from their short visit to the north of Burma. After an official ceremony, Lubomir Strougal took leave of Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and left by air for home. The aircraft will make a technical stopover in Delhi.

Press Statement on Talks

LD252043 Prague CTK in English 1635 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Rangoon (CTK) -- Lubomir Strougal and U Maung Maung Kha expressed their satisfaction at the successful development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Burma, in a joint press statement issued today at the end of the visit of the Czechoslovak premier to Burma.

At the invitation of Burmese Premier U Maung Maung Kha, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal paid an official visit to Burma from February 23-25, 1984. In the course of the visit, the two prime ministers held talks in an atmosphere of traditional friendship and mutual understanding. They reviewed Czechoslovak-Burmese relations and discussed the prospects for future cooperation. They also exchanged views on important international issues.

They stressed the interest of both sides in the preservation of world peace, cessation of the arms race, strengthening of international cooperation, and maintaining and deepening of detente.

The prime ministers expressed serious concern over the present tensions in international relations and the consequent threat to world peace and security. They consider the policies of imperialism, neocolonialism, hegemony as well as other forms of domination as inadmissible practice in international relations. That is why they welcome all initiatives and effective measures leading to the elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe, strengthening of international security, and halting the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field.

Lubomir Strougal and U Maung Maung Kha are convinced that there exist no problems that could not be solved equitably by peaceful means and expressed the will of the people of their countries to contribute to the preservation of permanent peace, the statement said.

They reaffirmed their support for the reconstruction of international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Cordial and frank discussions between the prime ministers have contributed to the further strengthening of the friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries and have provided an impetus for further cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Burma, the statement pointed out. Lubomir Strougal invited the premier of Burma for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

BILAK-LED PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GREECE

LD261748 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] A CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left today for Greece at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Jan Fojtik, Presidium candidate member and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

Arrival in Athens

LD262201 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived in Athens this evening. During his stay in the country he will be talking with the delegation of the Communist Party of Greece Central Committee about current questions of the international situation and about further development of cooperation between the two fraternal parties.

HOFFMANN, FRANCE'S KRASUCKI CONCLUDE TU DISCUSSIONS

LD241124 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions and a delegation of the General Confederation of Labor, led by Karel Hoffmann and Henri Krasucki, met at final talks in Prague today. They noted that the visit had contributed to raising mutual knowledge of the activity of the two trade union centers in the interest of the rights of the working people.

Husak Meets With Krasucki

LD241831 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received in Prague Castle in the presence of Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, a delegation of the French General Confederation of Labor, CGT, headed by Henri Krasucki, its secretary general.

During a friendly discussion they assessed positively contacts between the two trade union organizations. At the same time they pointed out the usefulness of regular working meetings between representatives of trade union organizations. Such meetings contribute both to the exchange of experiences from all areas of trade union work and to getting to know better the life of people of both countries.

In the discussion it was also stressed that the action unity of working people and the trade union movement is an important factor in the present struggle for making international relations healthier and for ensuring lasting peace in the world.

Cooperation Plan Signed

LD241837 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Henri Krasucki, general secretary of the French General Confederation of Labor, CGT, signed in Prague today a plan for cooperation for the period of 1984 and 1985 between the two trade union organizations. The document further solidifies mutual cooperation and includes also the endeavor of both trade union organizations for the benefit of the further development of economic and trade relations between Czechoslovakia and France.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

AU231136 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Feb 84 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received in Prague Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR. In their comradely and friendly talk they assessed the state and prospects of the development of Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations and exchanged opinions on the most topical issues of the current international situation.

ANNIVERSARY OF FEBRUARY VICTORY COMMEMORATED

Prague Rally

LD232103 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The celebrations of the 36th anniversary of the February victory of the Czechoslovak working people today culminated with a festive rally of the working people and youth of the capital city of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague. Present at the rally were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and other members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee -- Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the Central Committee Mikulas Beno and Josef Havlin; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ; and other personalities in political and public life.

Opening Address

LD232106 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1502 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Opening address by Antonin Kapek at a rally of working people and youth of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region, held in the Prague Palace of Culture -- live]

[Text] Comrades, according to annual tradition we are meeting this year in February to pay homage to our party, our working class, and our working people on the occasion of the glorious 36th anniversary of the February victory of the working people in 1948. The historical events of 1948 are commemorated with a feeling of great pride. It is with this feeling of pride that we think of the leader of our party, Comrade Klement Gottwald, who stood at its head and who led the working people of our homeland, bravely, purposefully, and wisely along the way of building a new society, along the way of socialism. The anniversaries of February 1948 always represent for us an opportunity to take stock of our work and think about the heritage of February for our further journey along the way of building advanced socialist society. Comrades, I cordially welcome in our midst at our glorious rally of the working and young people on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the victorious February Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.[applause] I welcome with equal cordiality all of you, participants in our glorious rally. The address at today's rally will be delivered by Comrade Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, who is taking the floor.

Indra Address at Rally

LD232126 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1505 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Address by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, at a rally of working people and youth of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region, held in Prague Palace of Culture -- live]

[Text] Esteemed friends, comrades: The victorious February is an event that deserves annual mention.

In the agitated 6 days years ago, the struggle for the character of the republic was culminating. The putschist attempt at provoking a government crisis was the last straw which broke the back of the reaction. The reaction fell into its own trap. Political power went fully into the hands of the working class and the working people. The CPCZ harvested the fruit of its long-term struggle. The working class and the broad masses of the people supported the political power which they recognized as their spokesman and as the most resolute fighter against big bourgeoisie, as well as a firm defender of the republic against the fascist threat.

They knew the Communists as the most resolute participants of the national liberation struggle, they respected their labor sacrifices in the post-war recovery. The authority enjoyed by the CPCZ, its close ties with the people were the main prerequisites for the February victory. The party multiplied this trust. It was successful because it mastered the theory of the socialist revolution, efficiently implemented Marx's and Lenin's teaching in practice. By its activity, in the years after the liberation it demonstrated the correctness of all the pivotal conclusions of its fifth congress, held 55 years ago.

From the year 1929, socialist revolution became the goal, as a means of overthrowing the bourgeois dictatorship, and gave the workers a clear perspective. Their respect for revolutionary theory enabled the party to correctly designate external and internal conditions, the possibilities open to the enemy, and their own strength. After the liberation, therefore, the party was in step with the times. It was politically and ideologically united and highly capable of action, and it was able to successfully undertake with full responsibility the duties of an organized political vanguard of the working class and the people. At its ninth congress in 1949 it was already able to lay down a complex program for the building of socialism.

The post-war development and the events of February, under the conditions here, became further proof of the universal validity of the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist teaching about the socialist revolution. At the same time, in keeping with the thoughts of Lenin, we reject all trumped up slanders about mechanical adoption of some sort of ready made models, about allegedly not respecting specific Czechoslovak conditions. The socialist revolution was exclusively our own internal affair. The decisive actors in it were the working class and the Czechoslovak people, led by the Communist Party. [applause]

It responded to our own internal conditions, the wishes of the workers, and their most fundamental interests. It was a bloodless revolution, because its enemies had lost the possibility of a counterrevolutionary armed resistance.

This does not mean, however, that victory was achieved without a difficult struggle, including a clearly expressed determination of the working class to defend the progress of society even by force should it become necessary. We have never forced our experiences on anyone, but we can say in all modesty that the Czechoslovak revolution was a contribution to the international workers' and communist movement, that it enriched the teaching about revolutionary theory and practice. We have contributed to the strengthening of the emerging community of socialist countries, to ensuring the results of World War II, and to creating conditions for preserving peace in Europe and the world.

We are, however, deeply aware that the victorious clash with the reaction was dependent on the international situation, namely the change in the relations between forces after World War II.

The guarantee of the free political decisionmaking of all our people was the treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union. Imperialism, after all, was not a passive observer of developments in Czechoslovakia. It had its class-based designs vis-a-vis our country. Its most aggressive circles, however, had to abandon their plans for open intervention. The Czechoslovak grapes became too sour for them, because our alliance with the Soviet Union was the guarantee of the inviolability of our borders.

Each anniversary of February is an opportunity for us to pay tribute to the statesmanlike wisdom of the Czechoslovak people. With deep gratitude, we recall the sacrifice and determination of the generations who were the forgers of an historic victory.

We recall the bearers of communist ideas in the difficult period of the first republic and in the fight for national liberation. We recall hundreds of thousands of active Communists, nonparty members, and members of other political parties who in February so convincingly supported the policy of the CPCZ. With admiration we will always recall the decisive contribution of the people's militias and the members of the young National Security Corps. The name of Klement Gottwald, a loyal patriot and committed internationalist who expertly mastered revolutionary strategy and tactics, will never be forgotten! [applause] It was not immodesty but a realistic assessment of the situation and revolutionary consistency that justified his making the following statement with which he encouraged the people and warned reactionary forces: "Gottwald is not a Tusar!" [Tusar was a Czech Social Democratic politician] This, indeed, was fully confirmed. In the memory of our people, our friends, and enemies, the victorious February will forever be recorded as a historical milestone in the development of Czechoslovakia. [applause]

Dear friends! A year ago, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of February, Comrade Husak produced a complete picture of the path we had covered in constructing a new society. It was not a smooth path free of obstacles. The working class and its allies were only learning how to rule -- while enemy attacks never stopped. Nor did we avoid mistakes and errors. In assessing the state of our country, our people can proudly say that we have done an excellent job. In a historically short period, we have mastered such grandiose tasks as socialist industrialization, transition toward cooperative agricultural large-scale production, cultural revolution, and the Leninist solution of the nationalities question. In all respects the life of Czechoslovak citizens is of high standards. The just distribution of created values has strengthened their social securities. Only a few countries can compare with us regarding social care and health care, and the extent and content of social consumption.

In short, the results we have achieved strengthen our conviction that 36 years ago we embarked along the right path. Socialism is a living reality. It represents the present and the future of Czechoslovakia. [applause]

The generations that deserve the credit for this, and the people who dedicated their minds, brains, and hands to this cause lived a full life. They have forever earned the thanks of their contemporaries and the thanks of generations that will follow us.

Not only in theory, but also from our experience, we have learned that the basis for all success is respect for and the creative development of the teachings of Marx and Lenin. Unfortunately, we have first-hand experience of just the opposite. We have had to repair the damage that arose from the betrayal of this revolutionary teaching, dress it up into the seemingly attractive garb of the improvement of socialism, into an attempt at "socialism with a human face," and into other revisionist trifles.

Never did the right-wingers show their true colors so shamelessly as when they attacked in February [1948] and when they described the events that opened the way to socialism as the root cause of all evil.

The attitude to February, as Comrade Husak formulated it, has always been considered and continues to be considered by us as the criterion of one's attitude to people's power, to the socialist path of our country, and to the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and with all revolutionary progressive forces. [applause]

In April, comrades, we shall commemorate the 15th anniversary of the session of the Central Committee at which Comrade Gustav Husak was elected as head of the party. The Central Committee thereby created a solid political bridgehead from which we have been able, with the support of honest Communists and party members, to proceed to a complete victory over the right wingers, to the renewal of the basic values of socialism, and to the construction of a developed socialist society. We naturally endorse the Marxist view that the people are the creators of history, but we also know the Marxist analysis of the role of the personality in history. In our country, too, it has been confirmed that in its crucial struggles the working class and the people elevate from among their ranks a personality who best expresses and fosters their basic interests, an indomitable revolutionary, a dedicated patriot and internationalist.

We do not see history merely as a record of past events. For us, history is a book of learning, a stimulus for action. Of course this has nothing in common with attempts at mindless imitation or with carrying through into the present-day methods that have been used before. We echo the words of Jan Neruda [Czech poet] that a new era demands new actions. Life does not stand still. Internal and international conditions change, new tasks cannot be tackled using old methods, routine and fossilized attitudes have no place here. For the Communist Party and for socialist society themere marking of time is inherently alien, would prejudice our revolutionary interests, and would slow down our progress. If our party and its Central Committee endorse the events of February, then this is because it is a case of creative development of its legacy.

Creativity, however, must not be replaced by revisionism. Flexibility is not the same thing as opportunism. Let no one doubt that the Leninist principles of socialist revolution are afforded the same protection here as the eyes in our head. These principles are not for sale. We will not sacrifice them for transient and cheap successes. For us, these principles are an inviolable law. [applause]

The last 15 years from the April plenum of the Central Committee have proved that this is a correct standpoint which is useful for socialism. Comrade Klement Gottwald emphasized that without the party, there would not have been a February; without the party, there would not be socialism. The congresses and Central Committee of the party are ruled by this historically tested truth. They give continued attention to the ideological, political, and organizational unity of the party and its action capability. The industriousness of party organs and organizations, their ability to implement our policy in concrete situations, and to correctly react to the needs of life, determine the effectiveness of the party's policy and are the basic prerequisite of our success in all spheres of life. We are indebted to the party above all for political victory over the block of rightist and antisocialist forces, for everything that we have achieved since that time, for the successful continuation in the building of budding socialism. It has been proved again that socialist society is as good as the party, and the party is as good as its leadership. [applause]

The Communists in our country represent an enormous army. There are almost 1,700,000 of them. Their current tasks demand that they should always, and in all circumstances, act and appear as members of an organized political vanguard of the working people. Membership of the party, as was also said at the 16th congress, gives them a single prerogative: to selflessly fight for the policy of the party, to solve economic and other tasks boldly and innovatively, to be an example to their fellow citizens in their work, conscious in discipline, abiding by laws and moral norms. Members and candidates of the party have reason not for conceit, but for healthy self confidence and pride about the results we have achieved. We ask of communists to be heard everywhere, where the interests of socialism and peace are at stake. They must be recognized by their creative approach to work. Only in this way will they preserve their authority, only in this way will they be recognized as political leaders of the people.

Our experiences from February, from the period of the building of socialism and from the years after overcoming the political crisis, lead us to continually strengthen the unity of the party and people. The rule of the people is characterized by the active participation of the widest possible circles in the management of public life and production. The organs of the national front, social organizations, political parties, and representative bodies at all levels are in the field of democratic activity.

In particular, the national committees everywhere should return to their original political purpose. They should far more clearly fulfill the tasks of the bodies of the people's power, overcome the barriers of bureaucratic methods of work, be in genuine contact with citizens, and above all, extend their political-educational work.

Of course, when it comes to realizing human rights, we will not learn from those who allow exploitation of man by man, who base their power on violence, who for racist or political reasons massacre demonstrators, and who brutally supress fighters for peace. Socialist democracy not only proclaims human rights -- but it also creates all necessary prerequisites for their practical application. However, our society is equally exacting regarding the fulfilment of duties, the discipline of citizens, and work discipline, and the observance of the norms of socialist coexistence. In a word: In this country the laws are the same for everyone! [applause]

The revolution is correct in following the Leninist principle that everything that serves the people and its fundamental interests is democratic. From this, we logically deduce that we have not only the right, but also the duty to use all means to defend the socialist revolution and its achievements! [applause]

The bond between the Communist Party and the people and its committed political and work activity is the key to solving all our present and future tasks. In particular, this also concerns the effort of all our people toward achieving the goals laid down by the 16th congress in the program of economic and social development.

The recently published reports on the results of 1983 confirm that we were again closer to these goals. The working people of all branches deserve thanks for the fact that, on the whole, the development regarding many important indices has accelerated. Understanding of the vital necessity of highly demanding tasks penetrates ever deeper and broader strata. It is being confirmed that it is possible to produce more goods -- and of better quality -- without all the time using ever greater quantities of raw materials, materials, energy, means for capital construction, and labor force. We find that our national economy is adjusting itself to the changed circumstances, and that the growing demands are not in variance with reality but reflect our potential.

However, complacency will not help us. The needs of our society and the life of the working people demand that we maintain and develop everything positive, and instead of slackening, accelerate our pace! This was the message of the last two sessions of the Central Committee. This spirit also guides our preparations for the next plenary session which will be devoted to engineering. Much still needs to be done, so that in all ways we increase the effectiveness of our economy, and more effectively utilize all available means. We must continue improving planning and management at all levels, encourage socialist entrepreneurship, direct the initiative of collectives and individuals to the most decisive tasks, strengthen planning, work, and technological discipline, support a more daring and much more extensive utilization of the results of scientific-technological development in practice, and assist the implementation of the socialist principles of wage policy.

The order of the day is to fulfill all the tasks, particularly qualitative aspects of this year's plan, and thus to create real conditions for the fulfillment of the whole five-year plan. Magic will not change the fundamental fact that the economic strength of the republic and the life of the workers directly depends on the results of the work of each one of us. We believe that workers in all spheres will celebrate the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle, and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, with an expansion of socialist competition. Through this, we will also prove that we are worthy of the legacy of those who laid down their lives for the freedom of our nation and the independence of our state.

Comrades, the storm of February also cleared the air for the foreign policy of our country. Speculation over the possibility of weakening our alliance with the Soviet Union ended. The last bells tolled for the monstrous suggestions of considering Czechoslovakia as a sort of bridge between East and West. The scar left after the betrayal by Western allies, after Munich and the Nazi occupation, was still too tender. The people rejected the policy of two stools. We drew close to the Soviet Union, which proved its friendship toward our people in the hardest tests. [applause]

An alliance with the country whose soldiers had given us back our liberty became the cornerstone of our internal and foreign policy. After all, who should we have depended on other than the first and greatest socialist state? Who should we have learned from, if not from the most experienced workers' revolutionary party? The Leninist party of Soviet Communists? Thanks to the selflessness of Soviet comrades, we have been enriched by invaluable experiences.

We are grateful to them for help in renewing the postwar economy and the first years of the building of socialism. Their willingness played a decisive part in the building of our people's army. The international authority of Czechoslovakia was increased through cooperation with the Soviet diplomatic service. Gradually the fraternal Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation widened. It became continually more diverse in context. It became the pillar of development in our country. The new agreement on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid signed in Prague in 1970 corresponds to the higher quality of mutual relations. The Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance is a guarantee of our state independence and national liberty. It ensures the inviolability of the frontiers of our country. We are, above all, indebted to it [the alliance] for the fact that we have lived and worked in peace for 39 years already. This is why we prove not only in words but with our actions and our everyday work, that our attitude toward the Soviet Union always was and will be an attitude toward socialism, and is a lasting criterion of socialist patriotism. [applause]

An equally unchanging principle for us is proletarian internationalism. Nothing will persuade us to replace it with other concepts, or to change its content in any way. Would it not be in conflict with our most personal interests if we did not feel co-responsibility for the fate of every socialist country? Could we, as revolutionaries, be indifferent to the difficult social and political struggles of the working class in capitalist countries? Can anyone ask us to end our solidarity with the national liberation movements and with developing countries that are struggling for full economic and political independence? Are we to behave in a neutral way toward the previously unknown upsurge of the mass movement of the fighters for peace in the whole world?

We are ruled by and will always be ruled by the thoughts of Marx and Lenin, that the most effective weapon of the workers against the international political, economic, and military conspiracy of imperialism is proletarian internationalism, solidarity of all progressive and peace-loving forces. [applause]

We are particularly clearly aware of the benefit of alliance with the countries of the socialist community, and especially with the Soviet Union, in particular in the current tense international situation. Experience has shown that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union is deeply humanitarian, in line with the very basis of socialism. It is in the interest of all humanity to actively support it. Soviet initiatives and the coordinated proceedings of the countries of the socialist community have brought the world, and Europe in particular, a lot of good, especially in the seventies. It is the United States which is mainly responsible for the unusually dangerous deterioration of the situation and the dark clouds in the sky of international relations. A corresponding part of this responsibility, however, also falls on their allies, who make themselves subordinate to U.S. plans to gain a one-sided military advantage over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact.

Some bourgeois politicians and journalists are surprised that Moscow and its allies have, according to them, not perceived the change of tone in Washington, that they are not adequately replying. Well then, tone does have its importance, especially when the U.S. presidential elections are drawing near, and if its aim is to calm the concerned public in Western Europe. As the deceased Comrade Yuriy Andropov emphasized, however, actions are decisive, and sadly those do not show the smallest hints of a change in U.S. policy. The gulf between the would-be sentimental peace phrases and the supporting facts is much too deep. What do the facts testify to then, although I can in no way list them all.

The U.S. Government is preparing for war to an unprecedented extent. The new budget allocates more than $300 billion a year for armaments. The program for building new nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons of all types resembles a feverishly spinning spiral. The United States has taken the first steps toward creating a battlefield even in space. All over the world, they have 1,500 military bases. Over half a million U.S. soldiers are permanently outside the territory of their homeland. The United States quite openly interferes with the internal affairs of sovereign states in Central America, as well as the Middle East and Far East. Humanity cannot forget that the large and strong United States tested the dubious heroism of its Marines in attacking tiny Grenada.

In Western Europe, medium-range nuclear missiles were installed and are being further deployed, in conflict with the clearly expressed opposition of the public. What is the purpose of this? Is it simply a case of feverishly growing profits of armament monopolies draining the resources of the U.S. taxpayer? Is the U.S. Administration seriously intending to one day send all these arms to the scrap heap?

Of course, imperialism is not a meek lamb. The more and better weapons it has, the greater is the danger that it will succumb to the temptation to throw the world into a catastrophic situation. Washington has negatively answered innumerable Soviet proposals. In these circumstances, it is impossible to ignore the U.S. vice president and secretary of state's speeches aiming at changes in the postwar arrangements in Europe. It is impossible to forget that this President, displaying such a peaceful face, is the designer and organizer of the anticommunist crusade!

They tell us that we, too, threaten capitalism with liquidation. But in this, as the case has been on many other occasions, our adversaries are altering Marxism to suit their own ideas. We do say -- and we are convinced of the truth -- that capitalism will logically come to an end, that in its very center the origins of a new society are coming into being. However, we have never stated that we want to smash capitalism with military power. We have always supported peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems. It is not surprising that the current U.S. policy is also being criticized ever more courageously by the realistically thinking supporters of bourgeois society. Out of many, let me quote at least two examples:

Richard Davy, who cannot be described as a friend of communists, has written in the British TIMES: "For his foreign policy, Reagan keeps getting bad marks."

In the 2 January U.S. INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, Averell Harriman wrote: "The President cannot expect any more that Americans will support a policy causing relations with the Soviet Union to worsen for generations." End quote. There is sufficient evidence of the fact that U.S. policy is clashing with the interests of an ever greater number of countries. In the last 2 years alone, in the UN Security Council, the United States has vetoed as many as 100 draft resolutions. True, the U.S. President can cynically say that even if 100 or more countries voted against the United States in the United Nations it would not upset his appetite -- but the will of nations cannot be dismissed with impunity forever.

If calls for a dialogue can now be heard in Washington, then we cannot but agree with the Soviet party and state leadership: dialogue yes, but it must be a businesslike dialogue, not one like a smokescreen designed to fool the public.

Negotiations concerning medium-range missiles are possible only if NATO returns to the position existing before the start of deployment. It is useless to try to have a dialogue with the Soviet Union and its allies from a position of strength. This very phenomenon -- from a position of strength -- in U.S. policy and NATO's attempts to gain a unilateral military superiority have forced the Soviet Union, the CSSR and the GDR to adopt defense measures forced upon them.

To say that U.S. medium-range missiles are in fact merely an instance of 'topping-up-arms,' that they equalize Soviet advantage, and that they are the answer to Soviet SS-20 missiles is, to say the least, unconvincing. The supporters of these arguments cannot pretend that thus far in Western Europe and the surrounding seas there have been no nuclear missiles! It was the Americans who transported the first nuclear bombs to Europe as early as 1948. The strength of their so-called advanced forces is generally known, and so is the fact that even the so-called conventional weapons can be equipped with nuclear ammunition. Nor can the nuclear arms of Great Britain and France be separated from this. For years this entire arms potential has been aimed at the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member states. It is also aimed at targets in Czechoslovakia, in Prague, and our other economic centers and defense installations. It is, therefore, obvious that when two do the same thing, it is not always the same thing -- there is deployment and "deployment."

The Czechslovak-Soviet agreement on the deployment of missile-complexes of tactical-operational designation is thus fully justified. The defense measures forced upon us increase our security, because we still remember too well how the defeatism of the West incited Hitler to war adventures. The world has learned more than once that the aggressor always has courage to attack the weak, and that with retreat its aggressive tendencies grow! Our alliance with the Soviet Union gives us security; its economic and defense strength ensure our security. We shall not slacken in our vigilance; we shall not underestimate the necessary needs of defense, but will go on living and working in peace! [applause]

We are concentrating all our strength on the program of economic and social development of our country. As Comrade Husak said in his New Year address, creative work is our most effective contribution to the preservation and strengthening of peace. We believe in common sense. We are strengthened by the unfailing determination of the defenders of peace in the whole world. We believe that understanding between nations and peace must triumph. [applause] Honored friends, comrades, the past 36 years convincingly show that we stood on the right side of the barricade at the decisive moment. Our people stand on the side of social progress, humanism, and peace. The CPCZ, which is consistently ruled by Lenin's teaching, is the guarantee that we will not leave the path we have set out upon, that we will not leave any debts to the legacy of February. [applause] Glory to the 36th anniversary of victorious February, long live the Czechoslovak working people and their leading political force, the CPCZ. [applause]

Bratislava Meeting

LD240945 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] The working people and youth of Bratislava and the West Slovak Region met in the House of the Revolutionary Trade Union movement in Bratislava today to mark the 36th anniversary of the victorious February. Present at the meeting were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and other representatives. The festive address was delivered by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD231351 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] A ceremonial act took place at the national monument on Zizkov Hill to mark the 36th anniversary of victorious February. A joint wreath from the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic, the Federal Government, the Federal Assembly and the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front was laid on the grave of Klement Gottwald, outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the party's Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the party's Central Committee Mikulas Beno and Josef Havlin; Maria Kabrhelova, member of the party's Central Committee Secretariat; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission; and other personalities.

To the sound of the "March of the Revolutionaries," wreaths were also laid by representatives of the Czech Government, the Czech National Council and the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, the Czechoslovak Armed Forces, and representatives of party and state organs from Prague and the Central Bohemian Region. The highest party and state representatives then left for the columbarium where they laid a wreath and paid homage to the founders and meritorious members of the CPCZ and the revolutionary workers' movement. Celebrations of the 36th anniversary of the victorious February will end today with a festive rally of the working and young people of Prague and the Central Bohemian Region in the Palace of Culture.

Defense Minister Order of Day

LD241444 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, has issued an order on the 36th anniversary of the victory of the working people over reaction in February 1948. The order says:

Thirty-six years ago, in the great February days of 1948, the historic struggle of the working class and other working people led by the CPCZ for completion of the national-democratic revolution and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat culminated. Czechoslovak working people foiled the plans of internal and foreign reaction for a counterrevolutionary coup and a return to pre-Munich capitalist circumstances, and in a committed way decided to take the course of socialism. The results achieved in the last 36 years in the construction of socialism are convincing confirmation of the vitality and strength of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and their creative application by the CPCZ in the concrete conditions of our country.

The order recalls that the February victory confirmed the correctness of the foreign-political orientation of our state toward further strengthening friendship and close cooperation with the first socialist state -- the Soviet Union -- and ensured that our country joined the great family of the socialist community forever. In unity with them, we wage the fight for socialism, peace, and social progress in the world.

Establishing the rule of the working class became a significant milestone in the further development of the Czechoslovak People's Army which, thanks to constant attention and care by the CPCZ and its Central Committee, has been gradually transformed into a modern contemporary socialist army. The experiences and unselfish assistance of the Soviet Army -- together with whom we now recall the 66th anniversary of its foundation -- have become a permanent source of support in the construction of the Czechoslovak People's Army and in raising its all-round readiness.

In close internationalist cooperation, alliance, and indestructible friendship with the Soviet Army, and in the firm bond of the armies of the Warsaw Pact states, the combat strength of the Czechoslovak People's Army is being strengthened. The revolutionary heritage of victorious February is being fulfilled by all our working people and by all members of the Czechoslovak People's Army led by the CPCZ, through selfless efforts in realizing the tasks of the fourth year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, in realizing the program of further construction, and in reliable defense of advanced socialist society as laid down by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

We are not forgetting that world imperialism, led by the United States, continues its dangerous preparations for an aggressive war. It openly plans to carry out the first nuclear attack against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and makes efforts to gain military superiority as the basis of its policy conducted from the position of strength.

Therefore, in the interest of ensuring our country's security and the security of the entire socialist community, the Czechoslovak Government, together with the Soviet Government, is taking measures to check the danger posed by this imperialist policy. The current international situation demands that all members of the Czechoslovak People's Army incessantly raise their political watchfulness and vigilance, and strengthen their combat and mobilization readiness and their permanent readiness -- together with the Soviet Army and other armies of the Warsaw Pact states -- to reliably defend our sovereignty and the socialist achievements of the working people, says the order of Minister of National Defense Army General Martin Dzur, issued on the 36th anniversary of the victorious February.

LENART ADDRESSES STRIKE ANNIVERSARY RALLY

AU241647 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Feb 84 pp 1-2

["Excerpt" from the speech delivered by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party's Central Committee, at the festive rally held in the Trnava Automobile Works (TAZ) in Trnava on 22 February in honor of the 50th anniversary of the strike of metal workers in the Coburg Works; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] In speaking of the need for conscientious and good work, we are twice as aware of its significance today, as we witness imperialism's attempts to conquer the world and enslave nations anew. It is these criminal goals of imperialism that are making it imperative for every person to contribute, by increased work effort, toward consolidating the economy and the defense strength of our fatherland. Such an approach to work is also an expression of the political awareness and vigilance of every one of us -- it is an expression of the unity of the party and the people, and it is our peoples' apt and effective response to the imperialist threats.

We all feel that the reactionary forces of imperialism have brought the danger of war closer to us. The source of this danger does not lie in the rivalry of two superpowers, as is claimed by petty bourgeois people in their vain endeavor to stand aside from the escalating world conflict, or as is disseminated by the bourgeois propaganda in the endeavor to cover up the unambiguous fact that imperialism is to blame for the exacerbation of tension in the world.

THE SOURCE OF THE WAR DANGER LIES IN THE STRATEGIC ARMAMENT CONCEPTS WITH WHICH AMERICAN IMPERIALISM WOULD LIKE TO CONTROL THE WORLD, INCLUDING THE FORMER COLONIES THAT ARE TODAY THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA: IT WOULD LIKE TO DICTATE TO ITS CAPITALIST RIVALS IN WESTERN EUROPE AND IN JAPAN. ALL THIS IT WOULD LIKE TO DO IN THE INTEREST OF PROFIT, IN THE INTEREST OF ITS POWER POSITIONS. However, the strength of the socialist community is standing in its way -- that is, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. That is why American imperialism is striving to destroy the USSR and to acquire military supremacy. That is why it is setting up rapid deployment forces, deploying intermediate-range missiles, producing missiles and other biological and chemical arms, and preparing the construction of military bases in outer space. This militarist face of imperialism cannot be improved by the rhetorical declarations on peace and security with which Reagan is entering the election campaign for the second time. Mankind has long ago checked the method of verifying the truth of people's words -- namely, by viewing their practical deeds. What is the reality about Reagan's love of peace and about his inclination to control arms? A few days ago the American Administration submitted a draft of a super-militarist U.S. [defense] budget for 1985 amounting to $313 billion. This is almost 20 percent more than last year. A SUBSTANTIALLY LARGER SUM IS TO BE SPENT FOR MILITARY PURPOSES THAN THE SUM SPENT BY THE UNITED STATES FOR WAR IN KOREA AND IN VIETNAM. So what is the use of any talks in Geneva, when the basic element of the U.S. military program is an unprecedented growth of strategic atomic weapons?

We state with deep sorrow that in such an exacerbated international-political situation the Soviet people, the peoples of the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement, and the peoples that had liberated themselves and taken the path of progress, have all suffered a great and painful loss at the demise of Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We Czechoslovak Communists and together with us all our people are bowing to the memory of Yu. Andropov as a passionate Communist, devoted revolutionary, and Leninist-type statesman, as a prudent and unwavering fighter for peace. We hold in high esteem the greater creative contribution he made toward resolving the tasks of the current phase of socialism's development and toward the new upsurge of the land of the soviets. We underscore and we immensely appreciate the wisom, principle-mindedness, determination, and prudence he manifested in his approach to resolving the weightiest issues bound to the ensurance of mankind's peaceful future. He understood his role in humanity's modern struggle for successfully defending peace and for averting a nuclear catastrophe with the greatest responsibility and foresight. YURIY ANDROPOV'S WORDS THAT "MANKIND DESERVES A BETTER FATE THAN TO LIVE IN A WORLD SHAKEN BY CONFLICTS OR TO COLLAPSE UNDER THE BURDEN OF DEATH-BRINGING WEAPONS" RESOUND AS A LASTING LEGACY.

This was and is the CPSU's unchangeable program. That is also why the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers again underscored in their proclamation to the Communist Party and the Soviet people: "IN THE PRESENT COMPLICATED AND DANGEROUSLY EXACERBATED INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, THE CPSU AND THE SOVIET PEOPLE CONSIDER IT THEIR PRIMARY DUTY TO CONSISTENTLY DEFEND PEACE, TO BE FIRM AND AND VIGILANT, TO RESOLUTELY FRUSTRATE IMPERIALISM'S ADVENTUROUS PLANS, AND TO CONSOLIDATE THE COUNTRY'S DEFENSE POWER."

To succeed in defending peace and to prevent the threat of a nuclear war is the main task of the present. This is how it was proclaimed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, newly elected CPSU General Committee general secretary.

'WE WANT TO ASSURE THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CPSU AND ALL SOVIET PEOPLE THAT IN THIS FATAL STRUGGLE THEY HAVE LOYAL COMRADES-IN-ARMS. THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND ALL PEACE FORCES ON OUR PLANET ARE MARCHING AT THEIR SIDE IN CLOSED RANKS. AND WE TOO, THE COMMUNISTS AND NONPARTY MEMBERS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- WORKERS, COOPERATIVES FARMERS, AND MEMBERS OF THE INTELLIGENTSIA, AND ALL OUR NATIONS AND NATIONALITIES -- ARE MARCHING IN INSEPARABLE UNITY WITH THEM. OUR PEOPLE, RALLIED YET CLOSER AROUND THE CPCZ, WILL DO EVERYTHING TO ENABLE OUR COUNTRY TO EFFICIENTLY CONTRIBUTE TO AVERTING THE THREAT OF WAR AND TO SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDING PEACE FOR THE PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS!

BRIEFS

CPCZ ECONOMIC COMMISSION -- The CPCZ Central Committee Economic Commission met in Prague today. Chaired by Comrade Milos Jakes, it discussed the proposed basis of the second stage of the program for increasing the economic effectiveness of the payroll system. At the same time, the vital importance of good preparation for the second stage was emphasised, namely, thoroughly familiarizing the workers with the adopted basics in time and ensuring their active participation in its practical implementation. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 13 Feb 84 LD]

SOVIET OIL IMPORTS CONTRACT -- Today in Prague, representatives of the Chemapol-Prague joint stock company and the all-union foreign trade association Soyuzneftekhimpromeksport-Moscow signed annual contracts for the import of Soviet oil and oil-based products with a total value of R3 billion. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 23 Feb 84 LD]

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE SOVIET LEADERS

AU241530 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Feb 84 p 1

["State telegram" sent by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] On the 66th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, the Soviet people, and all members of the Soviet Armed Forces our fraternal greetings and most cordial congratulations.

In accordance with their glorious tradition of guarantor of the revolutionary achievements of the socialist fatherland and the security of the peoples, the Soviet forces under the leadership of Lenin's party are also reliably fulfilling their peace mission today under the conditions of a growing threat to world peace emanating from the militant policy of the most aggressive circles of the United States, and of NATO.

It is most profoundly in compliance with the desire of the peoples not to permit the change of the military-strategic balance in favor of imperialism -- which is the aim of the deployment of American first-strike weapons in West Europe -- and to vigorously reject the course aimed at exacerbating the military confrontation. The power and strength of the Soviet Union and of the entire socialsit community and their consistent policy of peace guarantee that the adventurist plans of imperialism are doomed to failure.

As a close alliance partner in the Warsaw Pact, the GDR is making every effort to strengthen the community of socialist states and its economic and defense potential by implementing the joint peace strategy to help reduce the threat of war and steer international developments back to a normal course.

The firm fraternal alliance with the party and the country of Lenin is and will remain a stable foundation for the GDR's successful advance in further shaping a developed socialist society and an important factor in European security. The deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the strengthening of our comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Union Forces are always the foremost concerns of our socialist state and its armed forces.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, the Soviet people, and all members of the Soviet Army new successes in the struggle to safeguard peace and strengthen socialism.

PCF'S MARCHAIS DEPARTS; JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

Honecker, Marchais Meet

LD242121 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Georges Marchais, general secretary of the PCF, today discussed international questions and the policies of the two parties. At the center were the urgent tasks for the safeguarding of peace. The extensive exchange of views took place in a cordial atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and trust. Erich Honecker and Georges Marchais agreed on a joint declaration by their two parties. Erich Honecker gave a dinner today in honor of his guest.

Marchais Departs 25 Feb

LD252053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 Feb (ADN) -- General secretary of the PCF Georges Marchais and his entourage left for France today after a several-day stay in the GDR. The French guests were cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and chief of the Central Committee International Relations Department.

Joint SED-PCF Statement

LD262142 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 26 Feb 84

["Joint Statement by the SED and the PCF" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 26 Feb (ADN) -- At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Georges Marchais, general secretary of the PCF, visited the GDR. On this occasion the highest representatives of both parties held a friendly exchange of views and information. The talks focused on questions of peace and disarmament in Europe. They stressed the danger represented by the Reagan administration's aggressive policy of confrontation.

At the present time, which is characterized by a worrying escalation of the arms race, the nations of our continent have special reason to be concerned about the preservation of peace.

The pressing tasks of the present call for greater efforts so as to prevent the danger of a nuclear war, to end the stockpiling of new weapons, to limit and reduce overall arming in West and East, while preserving equality and equal security for all sides.

Two world wars have started in Europe. Everything must be done to prevent it from becoming the scene of a new war, which would be a nuclear war and which would place in doubt the survival of all nations.

Mankind is at a turning point in its history. Either it approaches the abyss, or it is able to do justice to the demands of the new international relations of our time, which are based on peaceful and comprehensive cooperation between states and nations. Irrespective of their social order, all peoples are interested in peace and disarmament.

The continuous increase in arms, with their increasingly devastating and death-bringing qualities, threatens the future of mankind, the security and independence of nations, social progress and freedom.

The enormous human and financial resources swallowed by the arms race are being taken away from social progress at a time when the scientific-technological revolution offers increased opportunities to satisfy the essential needs of mankind.

At a time in which hunger, unemployment, poverty, illiteracy and underdevelopment are still present in the world, it is necessary to make available to the developing countries -- as has been demanded by, among others, the Nonaligned Movement -- a part of the means released by arms reduction.

The striving for justice, social progress, democracy and human rights, economic, cultural, and human relations would be furthered if Europe and the world decisively took the path of disarmament.

The peoples of Europe are aware of all the achievements of the years of detente and of the process which was introduced on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act and the European network of treaties of the seventies.

Erich Honecker and Georges Marchais praised the global movement of nations for peace and disarmament as a significant fact. Men, women, and young people of the most various origins, convictions, and political membership understand that peace can be secured if they themselves actively support it. This demand for peace by millions of people is growing increasingly stronger and by no means weaker. People are resisting the stationing of new offensive weapons. They are aware that their security, independence, and sovereignty are at stake. They strive for peaceful, negotiated solutions.

People want fewer missiles, fewer warheads, fewer tanks, and fewer soldiers, but a higher standard of living and more happiness, friendship, and solidarity between nations.

The majority of states in the world, the states of the Nonaligned Movement, as well as personnages from political life and responsible politicians in the capitalist countries are working for peace. The broad movement of nations for peace and disarmament, which unites millions of people of differing origin and conviction, represents a new growing force of great significance.

Approaching the 40th anniversary of the liberation of their people from facism, the general secretaries of both parties call on the trade unions, youth and women's organizations, professional associations, churches and religious communities, on all realistically and reasonably thinking people to increase their activities in the struggle for peace.

Georges Marchais and Erich Honecker reaffirmed the will of both their parties to work decisively for peace, disarmament, and detente. They jointly emphasize that the only sensible solution is to stop the arms escalation and to work for a step-by-step reduction by peaceful means that creates no advantages for any one side. This is only possible by means of serious international negotiations which, while preserving the security of all states and nations, leads to a reduction of nuclear weapons arsenals to the lowest possible level.

Both parties welcome all initiatives which, irrespective of their origin, are directed toward a reduction of tensions, toward dialogue and understanding. They expect all participants of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament display the political will to reach agreement on reducing military confrontation in Europe.

Of special significance would be the freezing of weapons arsenals, a treaty on the nonuse of force between the NATO and the Warsaw Pact states, and a ban on the militarization of space and on all chemical weapons.

They favor a coalition of peace and life, and the joint action of all forces working toward this aim from varying positions.

The SED and the PCF support cooperation between communist, socialist, social democratic, national revolution, and democratic parties and movements. The representatives of both parties are in agreement with the demands by broad forces to remove the obstacles to negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe.

Georges Marchais and Erich Honecker stressed that cooperation between the GDR and the French Republic in the present complicated international situation represents an important factor for stability and continuity in Europe. With satisfaction they noted that the mutually beneficial political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural relations between their states and peoples are developing dynamically and are opening promising perspectives. They support the further continuing expansion of these relations in all fields.

The highest representatives of both parties, who praised the high level of relations between the SED and the PCF over decades, agreed that this fraternal cooperation on the basis of mutual interest and in the service of friendship between both nations, international solidarity, peace, democracy, and socialism should be strengthened.

DGB DELEGATION COMPLETES TALKS WITH FDGB

Visits Brandenburg Mill

LD231459 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0952 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Brandenburg, 23 Feb (ADN) -- The DGB National Executive Committee delegation led by DGB Chairman Ernst Breit, which is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the FDGB National Executive Committee, visited the Brandenburg steel and rolling mill (Potsdam Bezirk) this morning. The FRG trade union functionaries were accompanied by FDGB National Executive Committee Chairman Harry Tisch.

In the main enterprise of the high-grade and special steel combine the delegation inspected the electric steel plant and the continuous wire mill developed by the GDR's heavy engineering construction industry.

The major metallurgical enterprise produces annually 4.6 million metric tons of raw steel. Three-quarters of its rolled steel will leave in finished form.

The DGB delegation was also interested in the training of apprentices.

Visits Potsdam Area

LD232321 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Potsdam, 23 Feb (ADN) -- The DGB delegation headed by its chairman, Ernst Breit, visited the (?bezirk) area in Potsdam this afternoon. In the downtown area, near the recently completed Karl Liebknecht Forum, the FRG trade unionists, who were accompanied by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, were briefed on the historical buildings restored in the past few years.

Delegations Issue Statements

LD242055 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1915 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Feb (ADN) -- On Friday a delegation of the FDGB Executive Committee, led by Chairman Harry Tisch, and a delegation from the DGB Federal Executive Committee, led by Chairman Ernst Breit, met for a final talk.

The talks passed in a frank and open atmosphere of mutual respect, objectivity, and good will, a joint press statements says.

"The delegations informed each other on many trade union activities in the representation of the interests of the working people in the different social orders of the two German states. Current problems of the international situation, responsibility of the trade unions, and their contributions to the preservation of peace and averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe were discussed in detail.

"Both sides expressed their concern over the worsening international situation and the danger of a nuclear war. In the exchange of views on the situation of the trade unions of the world and the continuation of bilateral relations between the two organizations both sides stated that the FDGB and DGB supported efforts to create a climate of greater trust. Despite different views on certain issues in international developments, both delegations stressed that the most important task of their trade unions was to do everything possible for the preservation of peace and to help to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil."

The FDGB and DGB declared their commitment to a halt in the arms race and the reduction of the existing nuclear and other means of mass destruction in East and West. This would at the same time allow considerable resources to be used to improve the social and cultural conditions of the working people.

Both delegations spoke in favour of serious and constructive negotiations for the limitation and reduction of all nuclear and conventional weapons, the press statement continues. In this connection they attach great importance to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and expect of it a significant contribution to improving the international situation. Both delegations accepted an invitation from the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR.

A work agreement was signed that serves the further development of bilateral relations between the two organizations. The DGB delegation ended its stay in the GDR on Friday.

PEACE GROUP MEMBERS SENTENCED FOR 'HOOLIGANISM'

LD241801 Hamburg DPA in German 1703 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Feb (DPA) -- A court in Erfurt (GDR) today jailed four 18-year-old members of a church peace group from Weimar for terms ranging from 5 to 8 months. A reliable source in West Berlin said that they were sentenced on a charge of hooliganism.

In the 1-day trial Thomas Onisseit was sentenced to 8 months, Grit Ferber to 6 months and Ulrich Jadtke and Holm Kirsten to 5 months each. Two other defendants, Andreas Tillmanns and Joern Luther received suspended sentences. The young people were members of the "Monday Group." They reportedly spray painted slogans such as "SS-20 -- No Thank You" on walls. Five other members of the group were also arrested but so far have not been put on trial.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CUBA -- A protocol on cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba in sea transportation was signed by the deputy ministers of transportation of the two countries, Heinz Rentner and Raul Tapia, in Berlin on Thursday. Another increase in performance in this sector is planned for 1984. To this end both countries will expand the container service and introduce a special roll-on-roll-off service.
[Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Feb 84 p 2 AU]

LOSONCZI RECEIVES VISITING UN CHIEF 24 FEBRUARY

LD241704 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 24 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, met U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, currently on an official visit to Hungary, in the parliament building Friday morning. The cordial meeting was attended by Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and Pal Racz, Hungary's permanent representative in the U.N.

Lazar, Varkonyi Meet Guest

LD241707 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 23 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Thursday met in Budapest Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations Organization, currently on an official visit to Hungary. At the cordial meeting attended by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, Gyorgy Lazar briefed the secretary general on Hungary's social, political and economic situation, and topical questions of international economic relations were reviewed.

Prior to meeting Gyorgy Lazar, Perez de Cuellar held discussions with Peter Varkonyi. Attention was given to analysis of the international situation, and the necessity of diffusing tension. Peter Varkonyi pointed out the dangers involved in the intensification of the policy of power and armament and discussed the constructive proposals of the socialist countries emphasizing that disputed issues have to be settled through negotiations and took a stand in favour of genuine and concrete talks on arms reduction and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security.

Javier Perez de Cuellar considered nuclear armament, the lack of confidence and the deterioration of the relationship between the superpowers as the principal causes of international tension. He held it necessary for the UN to be given greater scope in the prevention and settlement of conflicts. The secretary-general also discussed the serious economic problems of the developing countries. The parties considered in detail the hotbeds of tension, the elimination of which UN could play an important part, including the Middle East, Namibia, Cyprus and Central America.

Peter Varkonyi said that commitment to the UN Charter is an integral element of Hungarian foreign policy and emphasized that Hungary will support every effort aimed at increasing the efficiency of the United Nations. The UN secretary-general appreciated Hungary's contribution to the work of the world organization and expressed satisfaction over the cooperation of the UN and the Hungarian state.

Perez de Cuellar Meets Press

LD252119 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 25 Feb 84

[From the "168 Hours" program; Eva Vertes report]

[Excerpts] On the last day of his stay in Hungary the UN secretary general met at noon today with representatives of the foreign and domestic press.

[Begin Perez de Cuellar recording in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] My talks with the party first secretary, the president and the foreign minister were very useful. We exchanged views on various international issues, and it was my experience that in this country there is a real interest in the peaceful solution of these issues in order that dialogue may continue. There is also very considerable interest in Hungary in similar UN endeavors. [end recording]

The secretary general spoke about Hungary once more. In answering a question he claimed that Hungary works in full accordance with the UN Charter. It is understandable that the journalists present asked about several of the so-called crises, the developments, and the plans, steps, and actions of the United Nations and the secretary general with regard to these subjects. As for the Lebanese situation, which is one of the most pressing in the Middle East, Perez de Cuellar spoke of the French proposal for a UN peace-keeping force as follows:

[Begin Perez de Cuellar recording] The United Nations has a very important principle, a golden rule: If one of its organs -- in this case the Security Council -- deals with an issue, other organs cannot interfere with that question. I as secretary general am such another organ and therefore can say only that the United Nations has had plans for some 6-7 months to assist in the solution of the question. I stress particularly the vicinity of Beirut, for as you know the United Nations already has a peace-keeping unit in southern Lebanon, while in the vicinity of the capital it has 50 unarmed observers. These watch developments, and if the Security Council decides that their area of competence should be extended, then we are in favor. Thus we already have plans. [end recording]

IRANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD211908 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 21 (MTI) -- Led by Minister of Agriculture 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, an Iranian economic delegation arrived Tuesday in Budapest to attend the session of the Hungarian-Iranian mixed economic cooperation committee. The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi, co-chairman of the mixed committee. Present was 'Ali Akbar Farazi, Budapest ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Trade Expansion

LD241004 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] The opportunity is given for the development of Hungarian-Iranian trade relations. This was stated at the economic talks of the two countries in Budapest. The two delegations, led by Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi and Agriculture Minister 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, have agreed that trade between enterprises has to be extended also. The Iranian agriculture minister was also received by Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

Protocol Signed

LD241503 Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 23 (MTI) -- The economic talks of delegations of Hungary and Iran, led by Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi and Iranian Minister of Agriculture 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, ended Thursday in Budapest with the heads of the delegation heads [as received] signing a protocol.

It was agreed that it is possible to develop economic, commercial and agricultural relations on the basis of reciprocal advantages between Hungary and Iran and that the range of exchange products should be broadened.

The Iranian minister met Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Deputy Speaker of Parliament Janos Peter. 'Abbas 'Ali Zali held talks with Ministers Peter Varkonyi of the foreign affairs, Laszlo Kapolyi of industry, Jeno Vancsa of agriculture and food, and Peter Veress of foreign trade. The Iranian delegation held discussions with representatives of several Hungarian companies.

FALUVEGI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO POLAND

LD261445 Budapest International Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Mr Lajos Faluvegi, the deputy prime minister and president of the National Planning Board, has arrived home from Warsaw.

REUTER CALLED TOOL FOR 'MARKET MACHINATIONS'

LD192242 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Commentary by Peter Kubka]

[Text] Since 1852 REUTER agency has always claimed that it is objective and independent, that it is only interested in spreading information. This was so until the former head, Gerald Long, came up with the idea of using computer technology with its terminals. To give an example, 15,000 subscribers of the agency have 37,900 terminals in 74 states. REUTER was the first to collect exchange and other financial information for a select network of subscribers: the biggest exchange brokers, bank, and companies.

But that is not all. These customers can do business directly through this network and develop exchange operations. As the magazine SPIEGEL wrote, the 500 enterprises that deal on this electronic money exchange can carry out 1 million transactions in 4 seconds. Now the first task of REUTER workers and editors is to send information about the price of gold and other commodities such as tea or coffee, and only after that to report on the situation in the country. In this way REUTER has landed in big business country with both feet and has not only begun to make enormous profits but also has become a direct and most important tool for worldwide market machinations by which interstate monopolies exploit developing countries on the one hand and concentrate financial capital on the other.

The REUTER owners, formerly so unselfish, saw that they in fact held priceless shares, and the old-fashioned agency has now become a significant share article on the market. The direct link of highest capital with the dissemination of information has become apparent in a classic form. It is obvious in whose interest this information is disseminated.

The desire to keep information supremacy at all cost is also behind the departure of the United States, as bastion of capital and the monopolistic owner of misinformation, from UNESCO. This is because one of the roles of UNESCO is to do its utmost to free the world of the reigns of one-sided information, directed by the most powerful capital groups. In this situation, the United States is aware that without the combination of business machinations supported by this information imperialism, their spheres of interest would soon collapse.

SEJM MARSHAL GUCWA RECEIVED BY MEXICAN PRESIDENT

LD242019 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Mexico City 24 Feb -- A Polish parliamentary (Sejm) delegation headed by Sejm speaker Stanislaw Gucwa, now on an official visit to Mexico, was received by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid.

At the meeting, Stanislaw Gucwa voiced support for Mexico's policy seeking a peaceful solution to Central American issues. The head of the Polish delegation also brief the president on the progressing realization of social and economic reforms in Poland and stressed Poland's interest in the development of bilateral relations.

President Miguel de la Madrid pointed out the convergence of the Mexican foreign policy and Polish foreign policy assumptions and informed the Polish party about Mexican efforts aimed at disarmament (including the creation of nuclear-free zones), peaceful settlement of disputes and establishment of a new just economic order in the world.

The president declared his government's political will to develop relations with Poland.

Last Tuesday and Wednesday the Polish Sejm delegation had working meetings with Mexican senators and deputies, and took part in a meeting of the permanent committee (acting when congress is not in session) chaired by Congress President Lugo Gil.

During the meeting, Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa delivered a lengthy address in which he pointed, among other things, to the means used in the realization of social and economic reforms and to the tasks facing Poland in the necessary struggle for the preservation of peace, which is threatened by the militarist moves of NATO countries in Europe.

Stanislaw Gucwa emphasized the importance attached by Poland to the development of bilateral relations with Mexico, which have a high rank in the political and cultural sphere but in the field of economy have not yet attained a level adequate to both countries' potentials.

Speaking on behalf of the Congress permanent committee, Senator Alfonso Zogbe voiced Mexico's appreciation for Poland's achievements in the reconstruction and development of the country, pointed to convergencies in foreign policy of both countries and expressed his support for the further development and tightening of mutual relations.

Between last February 21 and 23, the Polish Sejm delegation met with Mexican ministers of administration and internal affairs, foreign affairs, commerce and fisheries to discuss a number of bilateral issues, especially in the context of preparations for the 4th session of the mixed commission for trade due to be held in the first half of April this year.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR TO EXPAND

LD241457 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw 23 Feb -- Poland's deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Wladyslaw Gwiazda, on a visit to Moscow between Feb. 22-23, held talks with Soviet First Foreign Trade Vice-Minister Nikolay Komarov on possibilties of expansion of mutual deliveries of goods this year beyond the provisions of the 1984 trade protocol between Poland and the USSR. The talks produced concrete decisions.

TALKS HELD ON COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY

Gorywoda, Faluvegi Chair Talks

LD242026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Polish-Hungarian plenary talks began in Warsaw today on coordination of socio-economic plans for 1986-90, and on further development of economic cooperation. The talks are being chaired by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission, and Hungarian Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Office.

Protocol Signed

LD261446 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw 25 Feb -- A protocol from the talks on the development of Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation and the coordination of the socio-economic plans for the years 1986-90 was signed here today by chairmen of Polish and Hungarian central planning bodies: Polish Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda and Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi.

In the course of the talks, a long-term programme on the development of Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation was adopted which comes as a result of the arrangements made by the party and government leadership of both states and is also aimed at the implementation of tasks included in a comprehensive programme on deepening and improving cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration of CMEA countries.

The programme provides for securing stable and balanced development of both countries, structural transformations and creating conditions for curbing their dependence on imports from capitalist countries.

Attention will be mainly focused on the development material-and-energy-saving technology and installations, the improvement of management efficiency and of technical parameters of goods, the level of guarantee services, and the cooperation on third markets.

The sides defined cooperation in the production of new types of small and medium-size passenger cars as an especially important task.

Mutual activities are going to deal with specialization and co-production in the manufacture of colour TV sets, electronic materials, small farming machines and installations. Also, efforts will be made to expand co-production in the field of medical equipment, machines and plant of the food industry and mechanical household gear.

In addition, the possibilities of Poland's participation in the reconstruction of Hungarian power plants will be considered.

The sides voiced interest in long-term deals on the processing of Hungarian manganese concentrate into ferromanganese in Poland and the exchange of metallurgy products.

Specialization is expected to widen in the production of furniture as well as in other fields of production such as the pharmaceutical industry, the production of pesticides and artificial fertilizers, and in the construction materials industry.

Possibilities of Hungarian grain deliveries in exchange for Polish raw materials and products will be considered.

In the years to come, the development of mutual deliveries of goods is expected to reach a high growth rate, similar to the one recorded in the recent years.

The sides pointed to the need for consolidating contacts between central planning bodies of both countries, whose cooperation would embrace consultations on the economy management, including cooperation in long-term planning.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 25 February reports briefly on the Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation protocol described in the referent item, adding: "In the afternoon the Hungarian deputy premier was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski. It was stressed during the meeting that since the visit in Poland of Janos Kadar, a further increase in cooperation has taken place, expressed, among other things by a growing trade turnover."]

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH CUBA'S VALDES MENENDEZ

LD251206 Warsaw PAP in English 1116 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw 24 Feb -- First secretary of the PUWP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski received today Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Internal Affairs Ramiro Valdes Menendez, now on a visit to Poland at the invitation from Polish minister of internal affairs. The meeting was attended by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Miroslaw Milewski and alternate Political Bureau member of the PUWP CC, Minister of Internal Affairs, General of the Army Czeslaw Kiszczak. The meeting passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES INVENTIVENESS LAW

LD242111 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] A meeting of the Council of Ministers was held. It examined problems of inventiveness and rationalization and a draft of the law on insurance of property and persons was adopted and decisions were made concerning the health service. It was stressed that scientific and technological progress and organizational progress are the mainspring of the economic development of the country. There is an urgent need for utilization of enormous reserves in this sphere. The Council of Ministers passed the draft of changes in the law on inventiveness. The draft creates favorable conditions for the development of inventiveness and the rationalizing movement; among other things, awards for inventors will be greatly increased and their ceiling will be abolished.

The changes envisaged by the Council of Ministers in the law on inventiveness aim at creation of better conditions for application of the intellectual potential of the scienctific and technological milieus in industry and scientific and technological centers. The engineering and technical cadres ought to a greater extent influence the increase in production, modernization of production technology and quality, functional character and durability of products.

Attention was drawn to the need to make world specialist publications more accessible to inventors and rationalizers. Benefits were pointed out which could be accrued by the national economy as a result of creative adaptation of technical, technological and organizational solutions applied in socialist states, by, among others, wider application of robotics in industry and introduction of the brigade system of work.

The Council of Ministers emphasized the role of scientific and technological associations, trade unions, social and youth organizations in organizing and supporting of the invention and rationalization movement. Particular care must be given to popularization and rapid implementation of correct solutions and popularization of profiles of creators merited to the development of the technical progress.

The changes in the national economy and development of insurance require correct legal tidying-up of insurance activities. The draft law on personal and property insurance envisages introduction of relevant changes in the principles of insurance. It also contains regulations concerning insurance in foreign trade, maritime economy, international transport, international tourism and reinsurance. In accordance with the proposed regulations possibility is envisaged of creating, with the agreement of the minister of finance, other insurance enterprises -- state, cooperative, and in the form of partnerships with participation of the treasury -- which would exist side by side with the State Insurance Office (PZU) and the insurance and reinsurance enterprise Warta.

The Council of Ministers approved draft legal acts concerning the health service. In the near future the government will submit to the speaker the draft law on the Office of Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Decisions were also made to increase the limit of resources, as laid down in this year's plan, for the wages of health and social welfare employees which would improve their wages situation.

URBAN INTERVIEWED ON POLAND, WESTERN PRESS

LD262228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1810 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Interview granted by Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, to correspondent Piotr Ignar; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Ignar] You have a fairly broad scale of comparison because the conferences you hold for foreign journalists have been taking place for 2 years now. Do you think that the attitude of the Western press and mass media toward Poland, to what is happening in our country, has changed?

[Urban] Indeed so, it has changed. I have already spoken about this publicly, with a certain irony as it surprises me that it changes as if to a command. It is no secret -- even Western journalists make no secret of it to representatives of the press service of the Polish Government -- that they are working to orders: to concern themselves with Walesa, not to concern themselves with Walesa; to concern themselves with the opposition, to concern themselves less with the opposition, to concern themselves more with the new trade unions, and so forth and so on. They are very firmly steered and their own views and experiences in Poland have no great bearing on what they write.

[Ignar] But they make a great issue of their independence.

[Urban] Well, yes, but the facts give the lie to any sort of independence, although one should not be too quick to generalize here, because one can speak of a lack of independence in relation to a section, representing, however, the most significant general mass media; many publicists accredited in Poland concern themselves with Polish affairs, making fairly independent assessments of those affairs, but these are mainly publicists representing very serious, but elitist Western newspapers, like the FINANCIAL TIMES and THE GUARDIAN in England, or the French LE FIGARO. One has to differentiate here between things which are written in this type of newspaper, destined for 2-300,000 readers, in fact, for only a section of those readers, because the majority of reports from Poland are printed in a specialist column on Eastern Europe which is read only by some (?people) interested in these problems, generally professionally; other readers throw that part of the newspaper into the wastepaper basket straight away, so its effect is very small. This must be differentiated from what is broadcast by, let's say, an American television network having 50 million viewers, or an international agency which sends its reports to billions of customers. Simply, there is no equality in the room where my press conferences take place. There are people there who represent billions of recipients and who guide the way of thinking of the average housewife in Asia, Western Europe, and America on Polish affairs, and there are publicists who, writing penetratingly and fairly objectively about Polish affairs, are writing in fact for several thousand political observers scattered throughout the world, who watch events in Western Europe. We regard them all as this foreign journalist, that foreign journalist, and so on.

But wherein lies the change? The change lies more in the general attitude, because here I pass over the more penetrating and analytical publicists; whereas previously our authorities were presented as authorities in conflict with the entire society, without any support, occupying themselves with nothing but repressing that society. Now that blueprint is vanishing. Now we are being written about as authorities that are carrying through reforms -- not the reforms they would like, but reforms nevertheless; (?authorities) have social support, but they minimize that support, but at least they say it is there. They write about the trade unions, which they previously presented as a purely decorative, facade-like party annex of the horrible traitors of the magnificent Solidarity. Suddenly those trade unions are a movement causing great problems for the government, and who knows whether they won't cause greater ones, and so forth and so on. And the change of attitude to the sanctions, Reagan's sanctions on Poland, is more distinct. Those restrictions had almost uniform support in the Western press; then that uniform support started to crumble, and today almost everyone is against them, because, well, that is the signal, that is how they sense that the policy is changing, because it was a fiasco. These are, however, very important changes in the formation of public opinion in the West on Polish topics and fairly important ones from the political standpoint.

Western governments cite public opinion in their countries as being unfavorable to Poland. However, I, from my observation point, have seen how these same governments first of all guide the propaganda and define, directly or indirectly, what a journalist is to write about Poland, and afterwards, when that propaganda which they have created indeed shapes the views of some British housewife who knows no more about Poland than what she reads in the newspapers, then they cite the pressure of public opinion. So, now, something is occurring that constitutes a change in attitude of public opinion, in order (?soon) to be able to change policy. I am describing this very briefly, but one could write a Ph.D. thesis on it, about the links between the authorities and public opinion and about the seeming dependence of the Western authorities on public opinion, (?which is shown) as a sympton of great democracy, while that public opinion -- I will say something terrible -- is much more firmly steered than in our country.

REPORTAGE ON 15TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Politburo Report Presented

AU222017 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Feb 84 pp 4-5

["Extensive excerpts" of Politburo report read by Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member, at the 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 18 February]

[Text] The PZPR voivodship conferences came to an end on 28 January this year. The accountability-election campaign in our party has therefore also come to an end. The campaign was inaugurated by a decision made at the 13th Central Committee plenary session on 15 October, 1983. We held the campaign over a relatively short period of time, and it took, in fact, 3 months. Over the last 3 years -- from 1981 to 1983 -- we spent a total of 15 months on two accountability-election campaigns and one accountability campaign. There was a lot of time in these campaigns for creative discussion, in which we first mapped out our line of socialist renewal and reforms, and then concentrated on how to implement them inside party cells and work places. Generally speaking, this activated the party and its primary bodies, and consolidated its ranks.

Right now we are proceeding to discussing our party's situation and possibilities of action in the second half of 1980 and in 1981. This period has been described by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, in his article "The Lesson of Polish Experiences" published in the November 1983 issue of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM. I quote:

"The period between August and July was envisaged by the political adversary as a period of anarchizing the country's life and of gaining and spreading his own destructive influence on society. At the same time, this period was planned as a time of breaking up the state, and especially the party, under the influence of decentralizing, in fact, suppressive, tendencies which were making themselves felt inside the party. The first part of this program, unfortunately, was fulfilled to a large degree. There were many reasons for this, among which the absorption of party strength by domestic affairs is not without significance. In addition to justified sharp criticism, these domestic affairs also involved unjustified accusations and hot 'self-castigation.' Nevertheless, thanks to an internal revival, in other words, mainly thanks to the ninth congress, the second part of the counterrevolutionary plan ended in fiasco. The primary bodies of the people's state remained faithful to the cause of socialism. Despite the pressure from antisocialist forces, more energetic activity by the rightwing-opportunist stream, and the collapse of social confidence in the party -- in other words, despite hard-felt political losses, vacillation, and weakening -- the party did not collapse, but started to shape itself more clearly, relying on the ideology and resilience of its aktivs."

The Party Has Made Another Step Along the Road to Consolidation

We all remember this period well, so there is no need to discuss it widely. The Marxist-Leninist assessment of the situation and the constructive program for emerging from the crisis, worked out during the ninth congress, have become our party's historic achievements. However, there was not sufficient strength to oppose the pressure of anarchy and get down to effective activity. An in-depth assessment of this period has been made by the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, the first one after the introduction of martial law, which completely confirmed a desire to implement the resolutions of the ninth congress.

Comparing the conditions for party activity during three periods: before 1980, 1980-81, and today, one must say that despite many difficulties, fuller possibilities have arisen for the correct functioning of all our party bodies. Among these possibilities one should single out the following:

-- the possibility for primary party organizations to undertake real production and organizational initiatives now that management of the national economy has been reformed, including the introduction of self-management;

-- regular contacts between party and state authorities and society, above all, the workers class, and the inclusion in party programs of conclusions and wishes expressed during these meetings. Also, the permanent introduction of the practice of social consultations and the practice making party and state life open;

-- the introduction, as a permanent rule, of the duty for party and state authorities to act jointly with primary party bodies in adopting the conclusions and demands of the work forces. This practice makes it possible for party members to influence the shaping of and help solve various matters pertaining to their social circles;

-- the presenting in our party's program and practical activities of the struggle for social justice and for the interests of the workers class, as well as the duty to oppose evil and all human harm.

Thus, the party and its bodies have gained better conditions for action, and at the same time more difficult ones, because these conditions involve more independence and responsibility. The platforms of work and struggle have increased.

That is the basic difference between the present and the past. From this angle, despite all the criticism that has been voiced, one can say that our party bodies are gradually becoming more energetic than they were in the past. However, they are still not coping with all tasks, which are more numerous today and require greater independence of action. There is especially a great deal to do concerning influence on nonparty people and concerning active political work in places of work and residence. However, the fact remains that our affairs are managed today by aktivs who are hardened in political battle and work and who have gained their experience during tough combat. This permits us to be optimistic as far as the party's growing role in our society is concerned.

Now let us proceed to discuss the course of the latest accountability-election campaign. One may say that our party has taken another step along the road to organizational and ideological consolidation, and has thus proceeded toward more effective action.

Accountability-election meetings took place in:

-- about 32,000 party groups, many of which were reactivated during the campaign;

-- about 94,600 primary and branch party organizations;

-- in 2,047 factory organizations.

On the whole, the reports of the authorities whose term of office was ending have been objective and have revealed, aside from achievements, also shortcomings and neglect. The resolutions that have been adopted are objective.

The talks covered all areas of party life and also the international situation, which was reflected in numerous resolutions in favor of the defense of peace and in protest against the growth in international tension and in the armaments escalation conducted by imperialism.

The Adopted Path of Reforms Enjoys Social Support

During the meetings and conferences, party members expressed their firm desire to continue the political, social, and economic reforms announced at the ninth extraordinary congress. The idea of building a front of national accord and widening the social base of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] received universal support.

Party organizations are becoming convinced of the need to increase allied joint activity with the ZSL and SD. The work of joint activity commissions in voivodships, some large cities, and rural areas was praised. This joint activity occupies a permanent place in the above localities, and is bringing good results. It was pointed out that the idea of allied joint activity should be reflected more fully in new, more effective forms of joint work between PZPR urban and rural committees and primary party organizations on the one side, and ZSL and SD circles on the other. This is important for the shaping of dedication among wide sections of society, for the liberation of initiatives, and for the building of national accord. This is particularly important in the face of the approaching electoral campaign to the people's councils.

Much attention was devoted during the meetings and conferences to the role and position of party organizations vis-a-vis all social bodies in work places -- the trade unions, workers' self-management bodies, socioprofessional associations, and youth organizations. PZPR members observe the need to widen and strengthen party influence on these organizations. The knowledge that the party may and must achieve this, above all, through energetic work and an exemplary ideological-professional attitude from its members is becoming increasingly widespread. This is a basic way of shaping the ideological and political countenance of these organizations. Party organizations inside work places are seeking new and effective methods of joint activity with the trade unions and workers self-management bodies. In most work places, this joint activity is shaping itself positively and factory committees are playing a leading political role, not interfering in the individual personnel problems dealt with by the above organizations.

During the talks, recognition was afforded to the favorable changes inside factory organizations, including the increase in the number of trade union members, an organizational strengthening, and the increased solving of problems, especially the social affairs of working people.

The declared need at meetings and conferences to increase party members' participation in the activity of trade unions is still not always supported by applications to join them.

The recommendation "every party member should be a trade union member," which was expressed in the Politburo's guidelines concerning the accountability-election campaign has still not been fulfilled.

Much attention was devoted during the meetings and conferences to problems of party work with young people and their organizations, as well as to the political and ideological situation among young people. It was stated with concern that education among these circles is not effective enough. This is the result of a long-standing neglect in this sphere, the damage to young people's consciousness caused by the political adversary, the inadequacy of our political work among teachers, a low level of dialogue between party members and young people, and themere paying of lip service to the problems besetting young people.

The campaign has confirmed that the path of economic reforms adopted by the party enjoys social support. Working people are expecting positive results from the reform, seeing in the reform a chance of emerging from the crisis more quickly, followed by a chance of further successful development. The view that working people's standard of living and the economic results of their own work places are intertwined is spreading. Any departure from the accepted principles of reform and any attempt to exploit reform mechanisms to gain economic advantages not commensurate with economic results is being criticized. Previously expressed opinions as to the need to introduce the principles of the reform and an understanding of the reform to every production body and every work post were repeated. In contrast with the factory conferences, the criticism on this subject voiced at higher-level conferences was more general, with less emphasis on self-criticism. The causes of inflation, mismanagement, and waste were sought primarily in other plants, and less in one's own plant.

Therefore, the duty of party committees and organizations is to initiate discussion, and, above all, activities designed to liberate reserves, improve production, eliminate the causes of paresis, and encourage good management inside their own plants.

The meetings and conferences indicate that party members are very sensitive to the problems of the living standards of the people. These problems were raised against the background of the performance of the entire economy. The evaluations of those problems showed that party members understood the internal and external determining factors. They spoke with particular concern and anxiety about the slump in the living standards of some groups of people, especially retired people. At the same time, they stressed that in many socialized plants the differences in wages are negligible and that therefore the incentives for more effective and productive work are lacking. Some party organizations are still unaware of the fat that could be tapped in their own plants through rationalizing production, organization, and manpower. This means that these organizations are not in the lead in combating negative phenomena. They often resolutely criticized social injustice, but they were unaware of it in their own plants and institutions.

The accountability-election campaign in the party organizations of the Polish People's Armed Forces was efficient and was well prepared in general and organizational regards. The discussion during that campaign was principled and prudent. Like other echelons of our party, the military party organizations discussed at length the current international situation and the threats produced by the militaristic and confrontational policy of the Washington Administration and the NATO countries. They stressed that by ignoring the peaceful initiatives of the USSR and the socialist community countries, Washington and NATO are pushing mankind to the brink of nuclear war. They also stressed the need to intensify ideoeducational work in order to develop the civic and patriotic-defense awareness of the people, especially of the young generation. It should be noted that the services rendered in that regard by the party aktivs of the Polish Armed Forces are very considerable. Party members in the Polish Armed Forces devoted much attention to developing and strengthening party ranks and to improving training processes.

Sorting out personnel issues by primary and shop party organizations was a most positive feature of the accountability-election campaign.

At 4,199 meetings, 7,904 party members and candidates were crossed out and removed from party rolls, which is a significant event. At the same time, over 5,000 party candidates, including a large number of workers, were admitted into the party ranks during the campaign.

Large numbers of party candidates were admitted in Katowice, Wroclaw, Bydgoszcz, Olsztyn, Poznan, Koszalin, Leszno, Szczecin, and Zielona Gora Voivodships.

Electing new party bodies was the most important task of meetings and conferences.

Those new bodies are an entire army of aktivs. At the voivodship level along this Army includes 5,749 members and candidate members of the voivodship committees, 1,716 members of the voivodship party control commissions, and 1,681 members of voivodship revision commissions, which adds up to 9,146 party aktivists elected out of 14,606 delegates. At this point we should discuss the social composition of the new party bodies. It is true that the share of workers and peasants in those bodies is lower than their share in the party composition, but it is untrue that this share slumped compared to the preceding term, during which workers accounted for 19.7 percent of the members of voivodship committees and now account for 27.1 percent. The respective figures for peasants are 11.5 and 13.9 percent.

This percentage ratio in the case of basic party cells is similar to the ratio in the preceding term.

However, there are very obvious regional differences, which cannot be always explained by the character of given voivodships, in this regard. Whereas in Katowice and Gdansk Voivodships workers account for over 40 percent of the voivodship committee members, workers in Skierniewice and Gorzow Voivodships account for about 14 percent, even though the latter voivodships are not the least industrialized ones in Poland.

Peasants account for 26.9 percent of rural committee members and workers account for 18.5 percent. On the other hand, workers account for 25.2 percent of urban-gmina committee members and peasants for 12.1 percent. Again, workers account for 28.3 percent of urban committee members and 23.7 percent of district committee members.

We should add that the share in the party bodies of all levels of those who do not belong to the intelligentsia as such -- of those who are not engineers, teachers, and physicians, but who represent managing circles -- is too high. Despite appearances, this will not make party work easier.

The uneven deployment of party forces in individual communities and within groups of communities, which is easy to see in almost every major plant and every gmina, is a characteristic feature of the party's numerical strength. Another feature is the fact that the situations in some neighboring plants or villages can be completely different.

During the most recent campaign newly elected comrades accounted for 65.9 percent of voivodship committee members. This figure was highest in Kielce Voivodship -- 82.5 percent -- and lowest in Czestochowa Voivodship -- 17.2 percent. Newly elected comrades accounted for 67.8 percent of voivodship party control commission members. This figure was highest in Ciechanow Voivodship -- 88 percent, and lowest in Biala Podlaska Voivodship -- 40.7 percent. Newly elected comrades accounted for 76.7 percent of voivodship revision commission members. This figure was highest in Olsztyn Voivodship -- 94.3 percent -- and lowest in Ostroleka Voivodship -- 11.4 percent. Some 36 percent of the first secretaries in primary party organizations, 50 percent of the members of the executive bodies in primary and shop party organizations, 30 percent of the plant committee first secretaries, and 56 percent of the plant committee members were elected for the first time to their functions. First-time members account for 45.1 percent of gmina committee members, 53.5 percent of urban-gmina committee members, 62.5 percent of urban committee members, and 58.9 percent of district committee members.

We have to draw the necessary lessons from the extent of the actual changes. In order to avoid the costly delays in party work we must at once organize training for newly elected members, primarily for first secretaries and for members of executive and control bodies. We should commit to this task the best people we have and the most experienced aktivs who know how to transmit their practical knowledge. Comrades in primary party organizations and gminas require particularly effective care. We must grudge neither time nor effort in this regard. We cannot afford to relax the rate of party work even for a moment in the coming months. Most voivodship committees and basic cells have already embarked upon these activities.

It is Necessary To Boost Militancy of Party Organizations and Committees in Their Communities

The ninth congress decision on the party apply as much to its internal life as to its activities among the people and in the state. The activities among the people and in the state are incomparably more essential for large sections of our citizens because their aim is to remove pre-August blunders, which had so obviously harassed all the people. However, it was much easier to formulate the party's leading role among the people and its managing role in the state than to implement the methods by which it can be effectively discharged. The discussion at the accountability-election meetings and conferences was another confirmation of that and supplied evidence of numerous shortcomings and blunders in that regard.

The campaign made it obvious that we must intensify the militancy of party organizations and committees in the communities in which they are active. This is extremely important if the party is to further regain and deepen its influence among the people. The campaign reaffirmed that the party is getting ready to switch from work done by teams of aktivs to work done on a wider front with the help of entire primary party organizations and every party member. This means that it is the duty of party committees to more strongly support all primary and shop party organizations so that they can become militant, independent, and resilient collectives capable of well discharging their leading role in plants and communities in which they are active.

Some party organizations, especially the numerically small ones, continue not to be adequately militant and resilient in their activities. They often do not know what to do in the face of the problems they have to solve. As a result, they are unable to actively influence the communities in which they are active. Such organizations usually exist in rural areas, in local administrative institutions and offices, in services, education, culture, health service, trade, and transportation. They need political and organizational support from party committees. Organizations numbering up to 15 party members and candidates account for 52.6 percent of all primary party organizations. Activating and restoring them to the full ability to discharge their party duties in the communities in which they are active is therefore of great importance for the performance of the entire party and for increasing its political fitness.

The party's potential forces, especially the aktivs in primary party organizations and control committees and bodies whose number throughout the party stands at about 371,000, are still not being fully exploited. The system of activities discharged by gmina or equivalent committees, which has been used for many years, provides mostly for work with the first secretaries of those organizations without taking into account the remaining secretaries, members of executive bodies, party group leaders, and aktivs without functions. Entire complements or control committees and bodies are being used to a small extent for current party work. The same criticism was leveled against the work of problem commissions of party committees, especially of gmina and urban-gmina party committees. This is a crucial impairment of party internal activities and of the party's more extensive influence on communities.

The campaign showed that it is necessary to intensify ideological work, an issue that was raised at the meetings and conferences of all party cells. They pointed out that the profoundly damaged party training system, which is being rebuilt with such difficulties, is still not producing the expected results. Training activities must be intensified also because it is necessary to resolutely fight the unceasing propaganda aggression of the imperialist forces, which are able to influence the awareness of some sections of the people.

The extent of the shortcomings of party work greatly varies in individual party organizations. They result from the past failure of some party committees and their aktivs to give the necessary consideration to party internal problems. However, the results of the campaign show that this negative phenomenon is being overcome.

Prior to the campaign people were afraid that the very difficult situation in the flow of consumer goods, the planned price hikes, and so on would affect the actual course of the campaign, lower attendances at meetings, and discourage people from running to be elected to party bodies. Well, this did not take place. It is not hard to note that we would have cut poor figures if the party discussion did not include the issues that the working people regard as of paramount importance. The campaign was proof that the difficulties of daily life make the impact on the party they should make, that is, stimulate the party to search for ways of solving them in the sphere of production, distribution, social policy, and fiscal policy. Perhaps while searching for those solutions people paid too little attention to their own tasks and looked forward too much to central decisions and measures, but the thing is that the search itself went in the right direction.

The campaign reaffirmed that new relations are being developed between primary party organizations and party cells and between party cells and their executive bodies. The party apparatus is finding its proper place with increasing effectiveness. We must strengthen and develop these new relations and protect them against sporadic attacks, which have their roots in the past period of the party. Party groups stimulated their work during the accountability-election campaign, and about 500 new ones were set up. The system of individual party tasks is spreading although their development and implementation still leave much to be desired. The implementation of local resolutions and proposals is being checked with greater thoroughness than in the past. Primary party organizations are more effective in evaluating the attitudes of party members. Requirements placed on party members are being tightened, and party members are becoming increasingly conscious of the truth that vocational, social, and ethical leadership in communities should be part and parcel of party efficiency.

All these positive manifestations in our internal affairs were suitably reflected and confirmed by the accountability-election campaign. However, what is particularly important is the fact that they do not arouse complacency because it was realized that these were only the seeds of permanent phenomena, seeds that require enrichment, dissemination, and careful and constant cultivation. We were also aware of the fact that all these good beginnings have a formidable opponent in the dull routine work, the stereotyped attitudes, bureaucracy, and in the danger that they will recur.

However, one should say that, in a general assessment, the party came out of the campaign strengthened and more conscious of its potential, shortcomings, and tasks. This applies to the economy as well as political and social affairs to every region and every social circle.

It is almost a month before the national PZPR conference, and the PZPR Central Committee and all its cells should devote a fair amount of this time to working with the delegates.

The meetings of delegates which are now taking place cannot be a formal measure, while their task is to familiarize the delegates with everything, that is, with what the voivodship cells' work involves and so on. They are also supposed to serve as a forum on which members can listen to the cells' opinions and the opinions they have gleaned from the voters.

The following three events of great political significance are awaiting us in the near future:

-- the electoral campaign to the people's councils,

-- the 1 May celebrations,

-- and the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the PPR.

The active participation of our party is essential to these tasks, and party bodies should be particularly active in the electoral campaign. This campaign will create a good chance to start a broad dialogue with society, as well as to involve all citizens in joint creation and then the implementation of regional electoral programs that have been conceived during the campaign. We must make all effort to appoint the best, most respected, and dedicated candidates for councillors. We are of the opinion that, on our party's recommendation, we should find many nonparty aktivists among them. The active and responsible part played by our party in the implementation of these difficult tasks will favor the sure achievement by the party, as our campaign proved, of organizational and ideological consolidation.

However, the time has come in our activities for more planned, long-term, and organized activities of the primary party organizations and party cells.

Today, every party cell should have an idea of how to solve the main problems facing a given circle, plant, and institution during the next few years. The architect of these intentions should be the party.

There Is Only Room in the Party for Ideologically-Motivated People, Social Workers, and Good Workers

The accountability-election campaign showed that, aside from urgent current matters, our particular attention should be concentrated on several crucial issues:

First -- on economic matters:

-- The most urgent tasks in this area were clearly defined at the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Its resolutions are the duty of all party bodies and should be consistently implemented.

Second -- on the constant consolidation of our party:

-- The foremost task here will be to arm all the members of our party in the shortest possible time with the basic rudiments of Marxism and Leninism, as well as with a knowledge of our program.

-- The rational building up of the party ranks is also particularly important, especially among the workers class and the younger citizens:

There is no other way to consolidate small party organizations other than by achieving their sensible development. Many social organizations have recently noted the appearance of social aktivists who are committed to socialism. It is precisely there, among them, that we should look for potential candidates for our party. However, in building up party organizations, we should not make the mistakes we made in the past.

There is only room in the party for ideologically motivated people, social workers, and good workers who are prepared to serve the cause of our system, of socialist Poland.

-- It is very important to plan and undertake definite measures aimed at increasing our influence on nonparty people, concentrating them around party bodies, for example, to prepare concepts for resolving definite issues. We should also recruit sympathizers and advocates of our cause through the individual work of party members with nonparty members. Creating a natural, daily bond with nonparty people is our important task.

-- The next issue is the further improvement of the consultations that have been carried out within and beyond the party, which concern important and social and political problems. They must be carefully organized and carried out within their appointed time, before the time by which a decision must be made. It also seems necessary for certain plenary sessions of the Central Committee or the voivodship committee to be preceded by a discussion in all bodies.

-- The resolutions adopted by party cells should have more of a guiding nature in order to give the primary party organizations more independence in defining definite ways to implement them. The form of our activities also needs to be improved so as to allow us to convey the subjects discussed at the plenary sessions of the Central Committee or voivodship committees speedily to each of our party members. It is true that we widely publish the resolutions made at the Central Committee plenary sessions, but it appears that this is not sufficient and that it is necessary to use additional channels of information and interpretation concerning their dissemination.

Third -- there is an urgent need for constant support to be given to the activities of the trade unions and youth organizations:

-- The task that is facing us is to have all party members join the trade unions -- this is a task that continues to face us at this moment. But it also involves something else -- to ensure that the activities of the party members who belong to trade unions are energetic within the trade union movement. We should support the youth organizations in what are, after all, their difficult activities, but we should remember that a very large part of our youth population does not belong to youth organizations. This cannot remain a neutral field -- the party must also influence young people directly. We should send well-prepared lecturers to the working, peasant, academic, and school youth, lecturers who know how to talk to young people, because without this kind of genuine dialogue, without a sincere discussion on the problems that concern young people, we will not have the chance to recruit them to the socialist cause.

-- The time has come for every work plant, and every institution to have a work program that has been worked out and implemented for the cause of the ideological, political, and civic education of the youth.

Fourth -- there is a need to take a more aggressive approach to influencing opinion-forming circles -- the intelligentsia:

-- This subject was extensively discussed during the recent accountability-election campaign. The aktivs who are to work in these circles should be chosen carefully, just as the forms and methods of the work should, because these circles are particularly interested in creating for themselves the chance of influencing the solutions to be taken on the important issues facing the country. We should guarantee such influence to all those who are not opposed to socialism.

The Country's Development Is Strictly Dependent on the Social and Political Activeness of Working People

We are at the halfway mark in the implementation of the resolution of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, which mapped out the program line for the revival of the party and the initiatives it should take to overcome the causes and effects of the crisis. Its resolutions are being implemented into social, economic, and political affairs despite the difficult domestic and external conditions.

We have made considerable progress in the stabilization of political and social life. This is the result of the line of accord and struggle that was adopted at the PZPR Congress. Our forums of accord are broadening while the influence of our political opponent is shrinking.

We have entered the stage of restoring economic equilibrium to the country despite the obstacles that have been created by capitalist states to obstruct us, especially by President Reagan's administration. The results we have obtained, although still modest, would have been impossible without the efforts of the working people, particularly the workers class, efforts which manifest their patriotism and their political wisdom. The collectives patriotic effort made by a considerable part of our people, supported by the allied assistance of the socialist community and, above all, the USSR, guarantees the successful elimination of the effects of the economic crisis, even though we are conscious of the fact that this will neither be simple -- nor easy.

The country's development is strictly dependent on the social and production-based activeness of the working people. The leading role in this field belongs to our party, as well as to the political forces that support its program for socialist renewal. Only a party organization that is ideologically and politically uniform and coherent, that directs its activities according to the principles of Marxism and Leninism, is capable of leading the people in the building of socialism in Poland.

Mokrzyszczak Address

AU231441 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Feb 84 p 5

["Abridgment" of speech given by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, at the 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum held in Warsaw on 18 February]

[Text] In a special resolution the ninth party congress instructed the party to develop, in line with statutory electoral principles, regulations governing the elections of authorities and delegates in the PZPR. The congress laid down that those regulations will become part and parcel of the party statute.

Those developing the election regulations followed the principle that the intention of the congress resolution should be observed and that the resolution should be fully implemented. The detailed solutions proposed by the regulations result directly from the PZPR statute or are an interpretation of it. They seek to ensure the democratic character of the electoral process in all party cells.

The development of the regulations took a long time, was intensive, and was supported by the entire party. Every party organization made a contribution of its experience to the draft regulations. Many discussions were held by party aktivs and members about the draft, which was dealt with by a number of sessions of the Central Committee Internal Commission.

The Internal Commission searched for the best solutions to determine the principles of elections in our party. It was on its initiative that the draft regulations were submitted for discussion to the party aktivs in all voivodships. The consultations were attended by ninth congress delegates, members of the party internal commissions active in party cells of various levels, and party aktivists in gminas, towns, and plants. These party members were very much concerned with observing the principles of the party statute, preserving its democratic character, and adopting the solutions that would strengthen the unity and discipline of the party.

In regulations adopted by the 13th Central Committee plenum, the Central Committee took into account the observations, proposals, and expectations expressed during the consultations. We decided to turn those regulations into a temporary document to be valid during the accountability-election campaign to be held at all levels up to and including the voivodship level toward the end of 1983 and the beginning of 1984.

The election principles laid down by the temporary regulations were adopted by the party and were generally observed. There were only very few departures from them in that party members elected some first secretaries of the primary and shop party organizations in open voting, and in that at times there were elected by the executive bodies and not by the meetings. This occurred mostly in numerically small organizations.

The use of uniform principles during the accountability-election campaign -- principles that did not give rise to controversies -- helped to consolidate the party. Election regulations played an important role in strengthening the democratic character and discipline of elections; eliminated the sources of procedural disputes that had taken up so much time during the conferences of the accountability-election campaign before the ninth party congress; and made it possible to sort out the numerical strength of the authorities and control bodies by determining their size in proportion to the size of party organizations. The observance of the election regulations added to the efficiency of meetings and conferences made it possible for their participants to focus attention on essential and programmatic issues, rather than on form and organizational ones.

The correct application of the election principles contained in the regulations made it possible to elect to the party bodies comrades with ideological integrity, with experience in party work, and with authority among party members in their own communities. It also helped eliminate the haphazard and casual proposals to elect candidates as delegates and members of party and control bodies. This was made possible by the extensive consultations held by the delegates to the conferences with the candidates for party functions. These consultations prepared the delegates for party elections, ensured for them a direct participation in the process of submitting candidates, and encouraged the development of the correct representation of individual communities in party bodies.

The principles of the election regulations have proved themselves in practice and have been tested throughout the party -- in all its echelons. They have passed their test and withstood the trials of life. The experience gained during the accountability-election campaign and the proposals submitted during it were taken into consideration during the development of the final version of the regulations.

The assertion that the entire party developed the election regulations is based on good grounds. The regulations constitute a document that was created in a genuinely democratic way. They were created as a result of the general aspirations to democratize the party's internal life and to observe in practice the Leninist principles and norms. The regulations also were expanded by the norms and principles governing the elections of delegates to the party congress and to central party bodies and control bodies, as well as governing the changes to these bodies during their term -- changes resulting from the provisions of the PZPR statute.

The election regulations contain previously undeveloped principles of electing members and candidates of the PZPR Politburo, members of the Central Committee Secretariat, chairmen of the Central Party Control Commission and the Central Auditing Commission, and the presidiums of these bodies.

The use of uniform principles of electing delegates, party bodies, and control bodies at all levels of the party's structural organization was postulated during consultations. This solution is proof of the consolidation of the statutory principles of internal party life and helps boost party members' trust in their authorities. The election regulations do not include proposals that conflict with the party statute.

We believe in respecting the decisions and principles of the statute adopted at the ninth party congress. the PZPR congress, which is the party's supreme authority, is authorized to examine all proposals to change statutory provisions.

Member Criticizes Party Work

AU231641 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Feb 84 p 6

[Report on speech made by Jerzy Maniawski, PZPR Central Committee member and first secretary of the PZPR Committee at the nitrogen plant in Tarnow, from the floor of the 12th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 18 February]

[Text] The speaker made several critical remarks about the drafts that had been presented to the Central Committee members. The draft report, he said, on the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress contains a far too colorful, in my opinion, description of our achievements. From some of the things that it said, one could surmise that we have put all the bad things behind us, that they already belong to the past, that we have obtained full credibility, influence on society, and the trust of the workers class, when, after all, we all know that we are only at the beginning of the road toward achieving these goals.

He also remarked on the overly superficial appraisal of the period from the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress up to 13 December 1981, expressing the belief that this period requires a deeper analysis, since its effects constitute a formidable warning against complacency and counting on the fact that resolutions and programs will achieve something on their own.

Nobody can question facts and achievements, especially when legal principles are being formed and documents constituting the foundations of socialist renewal are being drawn up. These are just as undeniable as progress, and there are an exceptional number of them. It is a pity that the report lacks an appraisal of the effectiveness of their implementation. Nor does the report say what we were unable to implement, even in the realm of social justice.

We know how much wastefulness there still is, how much our tasks are undermined, and how much superficial activity there is. Let us look at how little we have done to improve the chances of the younger generation as it starts out in life. We know that the chances and the possibilities we had were small, but let us admit it and say it openly. This will increase the credibility of the report and, above all, our own credibility -- the party's credibility.

We also said too little about the bad practices that recur here and there in party and administrative work.

Later on in his speech, J. Maniawski also made remarks on the assessment of the accountability-election campaign, pointing out factors that were not prevailing, but ones, he said, that could be noticed. Among them, he mentioned the disinclination to perform fundamental, class-based activities in certain rural parish, urban, and factory cells.

This is mainly the result, J. Maniawski said, of opportunism, the skittishness of various social groups, and the kind of activities that are performed in the spirit of the proverb -- if the wolf is sated, the lamb will be left whole. It is like waiting for the people at the top to work; let them do it for us, or perhaps the military operational groups will while we at the bottom will live in peace and quiet. I believe the main reason for these negative phenomena -- and many comrades share my view -- is the fact that the nature of many party cells is not genuinely worker-based.

Among these unfavorable features, J. Maniawski also mentioned the old "tried and tested" organizational methods in the party itself that still recur here and there, the consequences of which are, among others, smooth speech, little criticism, cautious statements, little authenticity, and few committed worker members.

The workers, the working people, all those who joined the party in pursuit of the idea and not personal success, and those who experienced the recent past particularly acutely are very wary of and sensitive to even the smallest activity that is contrary to the statute. This accounts for the workers' particular sensitivity to manifestations that testify to the fact that the old things have not disappeared forever.

For example, those who retreated from August and disappeared from sight are now increasingly expressing their views. Many of them were undoubtedly done an injustice, and this wrong must be righted; but many deserved to leave the front line.

And today many of them have pinned on their red rosettes again. Comrade Jaruzelski talked about this in Lublin. It is a phemomenon that could seriously retard the process of recovering our credibility.

J. Maniawski cited the next dangerous phenomenon as being the attempts to return to the old style of work that have been made by certain rural parish, urban, and even voivodship cells. This concerns the attempts by some to prevent the "top" from making a poor assessment of them, so that they are always alright and always in line for official praise. This creates a good climate for the practice of not trying too hard and causes passiveness and apathy.

On the basis of the many talks I have had with party and nonparty workers alike, Comrade J. Maniawski said, I know that a great majority of them have a genuine trust in the party leadership, the Central Committee, the Politburo, and in Comrade Jaruzelski. However, there are still those who do not trust the intermediate party level. They say it exists, just like certain offices or ministries, and that the economic reform is being curbed, as is socialist renewal.

This is also why, in order to obtain the trust of the workers class, the party must do more than just say that it is sincerely interested in having workers play a role in the party authorities proportional to their numbers; it must show that it wants to be a genuine workers party.

The speaker then made his proposals to the draft on the electoral instructions.

Resolution on PZPR Conference

AU231302 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Feb 84 p 1

[Resolution adopted by the 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on the tasks stemming from the accountability-election campaign and the convocation of the national PZPR conference]

I.

The PZPR Central Committee, after familiarizing itself with the appraisal of the PZPR accountability-election campaign presented in the report of the Politburo, accepts the proposals that stem from it and is making it the duty of all its cells and party organizations to consistently implement them.

II.

The PZPR Central Committee has decided, in accordance with the Statute of the PZPR, to convene the National PZPR Conference of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress during the mid-term of its office from 16-18 March 1984 in Warsaw with the following agenda:

1. Report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo
2. Report of the PPR Government
3. Discussion
4. Resolution of the conference documents

III.

The PZPR Central Committee approves the following documents and submits them to the national PZPR conference for discussion:

-- report on the work of the Central Committee, the Politburo, the Central Committee Secretariat, and the Central Committee commissions;
-- report on the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress;
-- report on the state of the implementation of the proposals that were made at the discussions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress;
-- draft PZPR ideological and programmatic declaration entitled "What we are fighting for, what we are aiming at;"
-- materials for the discussion of the PZPR's long-term program;
-- draft statute for the election of delegates, authorities, and the control bodies of the PZPR.

IV.

The Appeals Commission of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Conference, the Central Auditing Commission, and the Central Party Control Commission have decided to submit a report on their activities since the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Conference to the national PZPR conference.

PZPR Central Committee, Warsaw, 18 February 1984

ORZECHOWSKI ATTENDS SEMINAR ON PRON ROLE

LD261642 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw 25 Feb -- "The role and position of the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) in factory" were discussed at a seminar held by nearly 200 activists of the movement in the "Katowice" Steel Mill in Zabkowice today.

The meeting pointed out that the main goal of the PRON in labour cirlces is to promote the conditions for agreement and integration of workers around common matters of nation-wide importance as well as around questions pertaining to production.

The movement should facilitate a common platform for all the social and political organizations in the plant to cooperate in their efforts to get the workers' needs met, it was stressed. It is also important that the PRON activate the portion of workers not affiliated in any of the organizations already existent at their plant, the activists said.

It was also stressed that workers at largest industrial plants decide about what is going on in Poland, so that agreement and understanding at these plants means accord nationwide. Unfortunately, PRON workings are not everywhere properly understood and appreciated, the meeting complained.

General secretary of the PRON National Council, Prof Marian Orzechowski, who attended the "Katowice" seminar, said there are more than five thousand PRON links in factories at present, and many of them have proved that they can win themselves a place and area for work. "The seminar in the 'Katowice' Steel Mill marks an end to the discussion over the need for the PRON to exist and work at the factory level" Orzechowski said.

"The role of the movement at factories will grow: The PRON links are entitled to enter their candidates to people's councils, which may increase the proportion of workers in the nation's representation bodies," he predicted.

UNION OF PAINTERS, GRAPHIC ARTISTS ESTABLISHED

AU231705 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Following the end of a founders meeting in Zaborow near Warsaw on 19 February, the Union of Polish Painters and Graphic Artists emerged. Thus, the process of reestablishing creative associations in all mileus is complete.

It was stressed during the lively and all-embracing talks that the need to create a professional-creative representation of painters and graphic artists has been great, and that such an organization is also essential for the development and future of Polish culture. The first basic documents defining the character and chief goals of the new union were adopted during the meeting. The text of the programmatic declaration was adopted which reads as follows:

The Polish painters and graphic artists assembled on 18 and 19 February 1984, acting with a feeling of responsibility for the state of art and for its presence and future in social life, express the conviction that the current situation in the artistic milieu may enhance the phenomena that constitues a threat to Polish art.

The lack of an organizational representation for painters and graphic artists, who constitute the largest creative group, has resulted in diminishing influence of this milieu on the artistic life of the country.

The dissolution of the Polish Union of Applied Artists [ZPAP] which was the painful yet inevitable result of the activity of part of the former ZPAP leadership during the period 1981-1983, created a new situation requiring the establishment of organizational forms of artistic life from scratch under new and difficult conditions.

Because of its tradition and high social and cultural standing, the community of painters and graphic artists should display its presence and adopt its proper place in the cultural reality of the PPR.

Supporting the PPR constitutional order and the sociopolitical realities of our country, the Union of Painters and Graphic Artists, which we are forming, is ready to undertake the tasks that traditionally belong to it -- participation in shaping conditions for the development of Polish art. We want it to contain painters and graphic artists, both young and old, who are not indifferent to the direction their work takes and for whom it is intended.

We want our union to be open to all those who despite various views and political perceptions wish to harmoniously participate in the development of our fatherland -- People's Poland.

The declaration was signed by the 43 members of the founding group.

Resolutions were also adopted expressing satisfaction with the creation by the minister of culture and art of a Center for Contemproary Art at Ujazdowski Castle in Warsaw. Support was also expressed for the development of a "Polish Art" state enterprise and for cooperation with the state administration in this sphere. It was decided that active painters and graphic artists who sign the union's "programmatic declaration" will be accepted as founding members of the union until the first congress.

The participants in the meeting elected a provisional board for the union comprised of: chairman -- Mieczyslaw Wejman; deputy chairmen -- Stanislaw Dawski and Leon Michalski; and members -- Klejstut Bereznicki, Wlodzimierz Buczek, Czeslaw Ciapalo, Jerzy Duda-Gracz, Andrzej Fogtt, Wieslaw Garbolinski, Wladyslaw Hasior, Wladyslaw Jackiewicz, Jan Karczewski, Mieczyslaw Majewski, Andrzej Nowucki, Erna Rosenstein, Mieczyslaw Romanczuk, Andrzej Skoczylas, and Jan Swiderski.

The following spoke during the meeting: Lech Michalski, Mieczyslaw Wejman, Jan Karczewski, Wieslaw Garbolinski, Maciej Modzelewski, Wladyslaw Jackiewicz, Andrzej Fogtt, Erna Rosenstein, Julian Krajewski, Bronislawa Wilimowska, Andrzej Nowacki, Stanislaw Dawski, Marian Stec, Olgierd Bierwiaczonek, Andrzej Skoczylas, Stanislaw Poznanski, and Jerzy Duda-Gracz.

The following also spoke: Grzegorz Sokolowski, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee Culture Department, and Andrzej Rajewski, director general in the Ministry of Culture and Art.

The founding group decided to apply to the Office of the City of Warsaw to register the Union of Polish Painters and Graphic Artists.

ACTIVITIES MARK SOVIET ARMY, NAVY DAY

Festive Meeting

AU270945 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] A festive meeting took place at Bucharest's Central Army House on 22 February to market the 66th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. The event was attended by military cadres from the Bucharest garrison. The meeting was opened by Lieutenant General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army. Major General M.A. Lyalin, military, air, and naval attache of the USSR, spoke about this event.

Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Romania, and embassy members were also present.

Olteanu Cables Ustinov

AU270943 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has sent a congratulatory cable to D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, on the 66th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Wreaths Laid

AU271021 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] A ceremony took place at the monument to the Soviet heroes in Bucharest on 23 February at which wreaths were laid on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense and the Bucharest Municipal People's Council to mark the 66th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

A wreath was also laid on behalf of the USSR Embassy in Bucharest.

The ceremony was attended by Lieutenant General Gheorghe Comiu, deputy minister of national defense; Stefan Birlea, vice chairman of the Exercutive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council; generals, and officers.

Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Romania, and M.A. Lyalin, military, air, and naval attache of the USSR in Bucharest, were also present.

Wreaths were also laid at other monuments and cemeteries in Bucharest and throughout the country on this occasion.

USSR Ambassador's Reception

AU271023 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] On the 66th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest, gave a reception 23 February.

The reception was attended by Colonel General Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Lieutenant General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army; generals and officers, party and state activists, members of the leadership of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association, and other officials. Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to our country, military attahces, and members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

TRADE TALKS WITH ISRAEL END IN BUCHAREST

AU241158 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Talks between Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Gid'on Pat, minister of commerce and industry of Israel, who has been visiting our country, ended in Bucharest today. The two sides discussed questions regarding developing Romanian-Israeli economic cooperation in fields of common interests, and expanding and diversifying bilateral trade exchanges on a mutually advantageous basis. They also examined opportunities for expanding cooperation between specialized trade organizations in the two countries and cooperation in third markets.

Agreement Signed

TA260654 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] An agreement was signed over the weekend to double the scope of trade between Israel and Romania -- this was the good news. The bad news came in a meeting after the signing of the agreement, when the Romanian president told Minister Gid'on Pat: Romania favors the establihsment of a Palestinian state. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports:

The protocol signed by Industry and Trade Minister Gid'on Pat and his Romanian counterpart, Vasile Pungan, was designed to double the scope of mutual trade to $90 million. The agreement mainly involves mutual purchases. It was also agreed that Israeli companies will make efforts to market Romanian goods in other countries. At present, Israel buys wood and iron from Romania and sells phosphates, citrus fruits, and cotton. Israel now imports twice as much as it exports to that country.

After signing the agreement, Minister Gid'on Pat conferred with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. In the hour-long meetings, the Romanian president welcomed the signing of the trade agreement and emphasized that there was room for trying to tighten bilateral trade relations. In the political part of the meeting, Ceausescu reiterated his well-known position. He said that in order to resolve the Middle East conflict, it is necessary to establish a Palestinian state. Minister Pat also gave a well-known answer, saying that Israel is opposed to the establishment of such a state and that in its opinion a solution must be based on the spirit of the Camp David accords.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI TRADE UNIONISTS

AU241955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/2/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, received on Friday, February 24, the delegation of the General Federation of Labour in Israel led by Yeruham Meshel, secretary-general of the federation, member of the Knesset and of the Secretariat of the Israel Labour Party, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the head of the delegation of the General Federation of Labour in Israel conveyed the RCP and Romanian state leader a cordial salute and best wishes on behalf of Shim'on Peres, chairman of the Israel Labour Party.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the salute and conveyed, in his turn, a cordial salute and wishes of further success in his activity to the chairman of the Israel Labour Party.

During the interview, questions were approached regarding the Romanian-Israeli relations and broad possibilities were highlighted of developing those relations, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, detente, cooperation and worldwide understanding. Likewise, the importance was assessed of the development of the relations between trade unions in Romania and in Israel. It was stressed that that was a major contribution to strengthening Romanian-Israeli relations of collaboration. In that context, the resolve was expressed to work further for the consolidation of the relations between the trade union organizations in the two countries.

Current international questions were also approached, and the role was highlighted of trade unions and the working class in the struggle for disarmament, peace and collaboration, for the peaceful resolution of interstate conflicts, the elimination of the policy of force and dictate in international relations, the observance of the principles of sovereignty, independence and equality of rights in interstate relations.

The head of the delegation highlighted the contribution Romania and its President Nicolae Ceausescu made to the global resolution of the Middle East conflict, and was appreciative of the efforts made by Romania's president for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the issues in that region.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted, on the occasion, Romania's stance on the Middle East conflict, underscoring that a global, just and lasting peace in that region called for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, the settlement of the Palestinian question through the acknowledgement of the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and the creation of an independent Palestinian state, the ensurance of the security, independence and sovereignty of all the states in the area.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1000 GMT on 25 February reports: "The Histadrut [Israeli labor federation] is to open an official office in Bucharest. This was reported to the Romanian president by Yeruham Meshel at a meeting held yesterday. The office, the Histadrut secretary general said, will deal with developing commerce and economy between the two countries."]

RCP'S POPESCU CONTINUES VISIT TO BELGIUM

Meets Flemish Socialist

AU251623 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1600 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Brussels AGERPRES 25/2/1984 -- Messages of salute were exchanged in Brussels between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the Socialist Party-Flemish Wing (S.P.), Karel Van Miert, during the interview the RCP delegation led by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, had with the president and other members of that party.

Information was exchanged on the occasion on the activity and concerns of the two parties, with emphasis on the fine relations between the RCP and the S.P., and on the mutual wish to expand and diversify them. The two parties' determination was reiterated to work for the intensification of collaboration between Romania and Belgium in various domains, for their active cooperation in the international life.

The exchange of views on the international situation pointed to the convergency of the two parties' stances on major world political issues, especially on the cessation of the nuclear arms race on this continent and the measures which should be taken for the resumption of negotiations on disarmament, on nuclear disarmament in particular.

President Karel van Miert was highly appreciative of the Romanian president's role in the efforts toward finding concrete and immediate solutions to the serious problems facing Europe, as well as of the rational and constructive foreign policy promoted by Socialist Romania.

The RCP delegation also met with Jef Ramaekers, first vice-president of the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium, paid visits to the towns of Bruges and Malines and conducted talks with their mayors, and attended a colloquium on current world economic and political questions at the "Emil van der Velde" Institute of Studies of the Socialist Parties of Belgium.

Meets Communist Leaders

AU241833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Brussels AGERPRES 24/2/1984 -- Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, now on a visit to Belgium, met with Louis van Geyt, president of the Communist Party of Belgium, and Jan Debrouwere, national secretary of the party. On that occasion, warm greetings and best wishes of good health and success were conveyed to the president of the Communist Party of Belgium from RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of further successes in the party's activity devoted to the promotion of the interests of the Belgian working people.

Louis van Geyt requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed his cordial greetings and wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the Romanian people wishes of prosperity and ever greater successes in building socialism.

During the talks information was exchanged on the current activity and concerns of the two parties, both sides' wish being highlighted to expand and deepen the relations of friendship between the RCP and the Communist Party of Belgium, to the end of developing the fine links between the two peoples, as well as their cooperation in the struggle for social progress and peace. Aspects of the international situation, of the communist and working-class movement were also approached.

PARLIAMENTARIANS CONDUCT TALKS IN NORWAY

AU241200 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1116 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Oslo AGERPRES 24/2/1984 -- The Romanian parliamentary delegation led by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, now on an official visit to Norway, had interviews with Pek Hyssing-Dahl, president of the Storting, with other deputies and leaders of political parties.

On the occasion, they expressed satisfaction at the positive evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, with emphasis on the legislative fora's role in the amplification of the bilateral relations in domains of mutual interest, especially economic.

Approaching some aspects of the current international situation, they stressed the lofty responsibility incumbent upon the parliaments and parliamentarians in the just and durable settlement, in the interests and with the participation of all peoples, of the major issues of contemporary world. Special attention was paid to the serious situation in Europe, and the Romanian and Norwegian parliamentarians' determination was reiterated, to intensify their collaboration on a bilateral plane and in the inter-parliamentary union, in view of halting the arms race and passing to actual measures of disarmament, nuclear above all, for the removal of the dangers threatening the peace and existence of the peoples in the continent and the world over.

Received by Premier, Others

AU241832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Oslo AGERPRES 24/2/1984 -- The Romanian parliamentary delegation, led by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, now on a visit to Norway, were received by Prime Minister Kaare Willoch. On behalf of Romania's president King Olav V of Norway was conveyed a warm message of salute, wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the friendly Norwegian people wishes of peace and prosperity. The Norwegian prime minister was also conveyed cordial greetings.

The premier thanked and requested that the Romanian head of state be conveyed warm wishes of good health and personal happiness and the Romanian friendly people wishes of progress and welfare on behalf of King Olav V, on his own behalf and on behalf of the Norwegian Government.

Assessing in the positive the steadily upward course of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, both sides pointed to the particular importance of the state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to Norway, visit which gave a powerful impetus to the development and diversification of the Romanian-Norwegian relations on a bilateral and international plane, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and security in Europe and the world over. In that context, the role was emphasized of bilateral contacts at a parliamentary, governmental and other levels.

The Romanian parliamentary delegation had interviews with Pek Hyssing-Dahl, president of the Storting, with other deputies, with leaders of political parties. The delegation also had an interview with Svenn Stray, minister for foreign affairs of Norway.

During the exchanges of opinions on those occasions the role was highlighted of legislative forums in expanding the relations of cooperation between the two countries in domains of joint interest, especially on an economic plane.

Aspects of the current international situation being approached, stress was laid on the high responsibility incumbent on parliaments and parliamentarians in halting the arms race and passing to tangible measures of disarmament, nuclear in the first place, removing the dangers threatening peace and the very existence of the peoples on the continent and throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES DKP'S MIES ON BIRTHDAY

AU270959 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Feb 84 p 5

[Message from RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to DKP Chairman Herbert Mies on the occasion of Mies' birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP:

Esteemed Comrade Herbert Mies, on your 55th birthday, I want to extend cordial congratulations and warm wishes for good health and success in your activity.

I am convinced that the continued development of relations of friendship and solidarity between our parties is in the interest of our countries, detente, disarmament, peace, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

RCP EXECUTIVE BODY VIEWS DOMESTIC MATTERS

AU241949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/2/1984 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on February 24 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The meeting debated a report on the utilization of machinery, equipment and installations in industry, construction and transport in 1983. The analysis made on the occasion showed that the utilization index under the 1983 single national plan increased with several groups of machine-tools, equipment and installations in a series units. However, that index stood below planned levels. The Executive Political Committee requested measures to provide for a substantial rise in the utilization index with machinery equipment and installations in all enterprises and branches of the national economy this year.

The meeting also analyzed a report on the attainment of the consumption levels set under norms with raw and subsidiary materials, equipment and installations in all enterprises and branches of the national economy this year.

The meeting also analysed a report on the attainment of the consumption levels set under norms with raw and subsidiary materials, fuel and electric power and the implementation of the normatives concerning their capitalization in 1983. It was shown that last year further actions had been undertaken to ensure a rational utilization of raw and subsidiary materials and energy resources. At the same time, it was shown that in the manufacture of certain products energy and raw materials consumption levels were exceeded. The Executive Political Committee requested the enterprises, centrals and ministries to take firm measures to ensure a strict observance of the consumptions norms set.

The meeting also examined a report on the stocks of major raw and subsidiary materials extant on January 1, 1984. The data presented on the occasion indicate that with most raw and subsidiary materials, the existing stocks are within planned levels. At the same time, it was shown that with certain raw and subsidiary materials the stocks extant were larger, while with others the stocks were below planned levels.

It was requested that both the stocks and the programmes for the manufacture and delivery of materials should be operatively adapted to comply with the requirements of the national economy.

The meeting also analyzed a report on the ensurance of and control over the quality of products and activities in metrology in 1983. Pointing out that the measures taken along this line had led to a rise in the quality and technical level of some products as well as to a higher competitivity of the Romanian products in the foreign market, the Executive Political Committee stressed that the question of quality was fundamental for the whole economic development of this country -- for both the achievement of exports and the supply of qualitatively appropriate products to the home market. In this connection, it was agreed that further technical and organizational measures should be taken in this domain and that the activity of improving the professional training level of workers, foremen and engineers should be intensified and improved.

A report was also examined on the fulfillment of the labour productivity plan in the national industry, construction-assembly and transport in 1983, with emphasis on the fact that about 70 percent of the marketable production growth registered as to 1982 in the national industry as a whole was an outcome of the labour productivity growth. It was also underlined that labour productivity in these important sectors of the national economy increased last year, though a series of shortfalls were recorded in this domain. The Executive Political Committee called on the ministries, centrals and enterprises to take most energetic actions to provide all the conditions on which the integral fulfilment of the tasks incumbent on each collectivity under the plan for a marked growth of labour productivity depends.

The Executive Political Committee analysed a report on the evolution of prices and the quantities of farmfood produce sold in the marketplace in 1983. It was stressed that owing to the firm application of legal provisions and to the operative setting of maximal prices in the market price list with all farmfood produce, these prices as a whole dropped by 16.4 percent last year as against 1982, registering a more than 40 percent decrease in the fourth trimester of 1983. The Executive Political Committee requested that rigorous control should be further exercised over the observance of market-list prices and that rises above the levels set should by no means be accepted, firmest action being taken to fight and penalize and tendency towards speculation.

The Executive Political Committee also examined the evolution of population and the major demographic phenomena of 1983. According to statistical data, the population of the Socialist Republic of Romania was of 22,593,720 on January 1, 1984. Underscoring the particular importance of the demographic factors for the general development of the Romanian society, the Executive Political Committee recommended the people's councils to pay utmost attention to the questions related to the strengthening of the family and the rise in natality. At the same time, it was requested that the activity carried on by the units in the medical-sanitary sector should be improved.

The Executive Political Committee also examined a report on the activity of solving the working people's proposals, intimations, complaints and applications in 1983 and decided that it should be submitted for debate to the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the party.

NARODNA ARMIJA MARKS SOVIET ARMY, NAVY DAY

AU241511 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2328 23 Feb 84 p 16

[Unattributed article: "Day of the Soviet Army and Navy"]

[Text] Today, members of the Armed Forces and all working people of the Soviet Union celebrate the 66th anniversary of the formation and development of their Army and Navy to honor the memory of 23 February 1918, when the Red Army units, whose ranks were filled with workers and peasants and which were formed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, leader of the October Revolution, won the first historical victory over the German troops near Narva and Pskov.

During the 2-year civil war from 1918 to 1920, the Red Army first successfully settled accounts with the German invasion forces and then also resolutely settled accounts with the united forces of domestic and foreign reactionaries. These forces had aimed at suffocating the young Soviet republic. During this first stage of its development, the Soviet Army successfully passed its great historical test, thanks to great self-denials and sacrifices of the Soviet people. The victory over the forces of reaction cleared the road to building new socialist relations in that vast and hitherto semifeudal country.

The Red Army and the Soviet people faced new trials 2 decades later when it became necessary to settle accounts with the multimillion Army of fascist Germany in the patriotic war that lasted 4 years. In the battles on many fronts stretching over a distance of several thousand kilometers, the Red Army units destroyed 507 of the total of 487 German divisions engaged on the eastern front. In the same period, 77,000 German planes were shot down and 167,000 pieces of artillery and about 48,000 tanks were captured.

In the known operations by Moscow and on the approaches to Volgograd, in the Kursk, Iasi-Kishenev, and Berlin operations and in other battles, members of Red Army units killed or wounded about 10 million soldiers of fascist Germany, that is, 73 percent of the total casualties of the German military force during World War II.

It is on the basic of rich revolutionary traditions and war experiences and thanks to the development of the material-technical basis ensured by the postwar peaceful socialist development of the country, that the Soviet Army and Navy have grown into a powerful armed force equipped with modern equipment. Today, the Soviet Armed Forces have at their disposal the most modern means of warfare, including both the nuclear weapons of various ranges and for various purposes and modern conventional weapons. With this powerful potential, the Soviet Army and Navy are fully capable of protecting the peaceful development, independence, and integrity of their socialist motherland.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR EXPECTED TO RISE

LD241451 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, Feb 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation is expected this year to reach the value of 7 billion dollars, continuing to move along an upward line as it has for many years.

Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation is based on the jointly defined principles of equality and acknowledgement of mutual interests, balanced trade and guaranteed marketing of imported goods.

In addition to classic trade relations, the two countries have in the more recent years been developing industrial cooperation and the exchange of capital goods, two sectors in which major possibilities are seen as lying ahead.

Soviet equipment has been installed in Yugoslav hydro- and thermo-electric power plants and facilities of the iron and steel and non-ferrous industries. Yugoslav producers and builders, on the other hand, have won a high reputation in the Soviet Union with the quality of the vessels, refrigeration installation and components for nuclear power plants delivered and the tourist and other facilities built.

A major element of Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations is the participation of Yugoslav construction enterprises in the realization of projects in the Soviet Union. At this point, 6,500 Yugoslavs are engaged on construction sites in the Soviet Union. The major facilities being built by Yugoslav builders include six compressor stations of the Euro-Siberia gas pipeline, a port on the Danube and a large leather factory.

Possibilities for cooperation are seen to exist also in the development of the Soviet agriculture, in view of the modern technology and equipment Yugoslav manufacturers have to offer to the Soviet Union.

In addition to direct bilateral economic relations, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union cooperate through the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), in whose multilateral projects Yugoslav enterprises also participate.

SPILJAK, MOJSOV PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO EGYPT

Foreign Minister Arrives

LD241557 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov arrived in Cairo today after visiting Australia and New Zealand. At Cairo airport, the high-ranking visitor was met by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian minister of foreign affairs.

Tomorrow Lazar Mojsov will join the Yugoslav delegation led by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, which is coming to Egypt for a 2-day visit.

Sundic Previews Spiljak Visit

LD242145 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov has already arrived in Cairo. Tomorrow he will join the Yugoslav delegation which is being led on a visit to Egypt by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency. On the eve of this important event, we present this evening's commentary. Milika Sundic is at the microphone:

The visit by Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, to Egypt belongs to those visits which in their importance go beyond the framework of cooperation between two countreis. When we say this, we have in mind primarily the fact that Yugoslavia and Egypt have always cooperated well and that both countries have managed to prevent certain divergences at the foreign policy level from becoming a hindrance to the development and promotion of bilateral relations.

Understanding the position of Yugoslavia and its endeavors to maintain good and friendly links with all Arab countries Egypt has also, for its part, made an important contribution to its relations with Yugoslavia, preserving all those values which characterized those relations in Tito's 'Abd an-Nasir's time.

Even though this was by no means easy, Yugoslavia has done much so that certain foreign policy moves by Egypt -- moves which at one time led to a split in the Arab world -- would be understood and accepted as the reality of contemporary trends and circumstances in the Middle and Near East and so that Egypt would retain its position in the Nonaligned Movement, both as a founder and follower. That this was not in vain was shown recently when many Arab countries also grasped that without Egypt, as the Arab country with the largest population and influence, the complex problems in the Middle and Near East cannot be resolved and that Egypt's place is in the Arab ranks. A contribution was also certainly made here by Egypt's conduct and primarily the flexible policy of Husni Mubarak.

There is no doubt that the Arabs will still need a long time to get their internal ranks in line, though palpable steps in this direction can already be discerned. With his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, for example, which marked a turning point in relations between Egypt and the PLO Husni Mubarak reaffirmed his devotion to the just struggle of the Palestinian people, at a time when certain Arab countries were acting to the contrary. At the same time, Egypt did not hesitate to freeze relations with Israel, which led to a greater isolation of Israel than any of the other moves made by the countries of the so-called rejection front. On his recent visit to the United States, Husni Mubarak also remained faithful to his view that the essence of the Middle East crisis lies in the unresolved Palestinian problem. This Egyptian policy has already produced important results and returned its standing, which was shaken during As-Sadat's time.

From everything we have said about Egypt today and the importance of Yugoslav-Egyptian cooperation, it suffices for us to assess the forthcoming Spiljak-Mubarak meeting in Cairo as an important event in relations between the two countries, whose foundations were laid by Presidents Tito and 'Abd an-Nasir. What is expected of the talks is an exhaustive exchange of views on everything that today characterizes the situation in the Middle and Near East, in Africa, and in other parts of the world, but also on the further promotion of all-round cooperation in all fields. Following Egypt, let us remind you, Mika Spiljak will pay official and friendly visits to the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. These two visits, like that to Egypt, will also contribute to consolidating Yugoslavia's international standing in this part of the world.

Spiljak Departs Belgrade

LD251143 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0735 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, left this morning for an official and friendly visit to Egypt at the invitation of President Husni Mubarak. President Spiljak and his colleagues will be in Cairo from 25 to 27 February. During his stay in this friendly and nonaligned country, Presidents Spiljak and Mubarak will conduct a broad exchange of views on bilateral relations and cooperation and discuss current international problems. It is expected that during the talks particular attention will be devoted to the situation in the Middle East, Africa, and other crisis areas of the world. The exchange of views will also embrace the latest trends in international economic life.

The president of the SFRY Presidency was accorded military honors at Belgrade airport. He was seen off by Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the city assembly; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Srdjan Andrejevic, assistant secretary at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the Yugoslav People's Army General Staff; and other officials. Also present was 'Adil as-Samawi, charge d'affaires at the Egyptian Embassy in Belgrade.

Spiljak Arrives, Meets Mubarak

LD251258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1152 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, February 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Presidency President Mika Spiljak arrived in Cairo today Saturday, on an official and friendly visit to Egypt.

From the airport, Spiljak drove directly to the republican palace where he was welcomed, according to Egyptian protocol, by his host, President Husni Mubarak.

In two days of talks here, Spiljak and Mubarak are expected to exchange views on all important international issues, with special emphasis on the Mideast crisis.

'Cordial' Atmosphere at Talks

LD252140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1714 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Cairo, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived today on a 2-day official and friendly visit to Egypt. At Cairo airport, the distinguished guest from Yugoslavia was welcomed and greeted by Egyptian President Mubarak, which is practically unprecedented in official Egyptian protocol. Mubarak usually welcomes his guests at the presidential palace but today he went to Cairo airport at his own request.

Immediately after the official welcoming ceremony, Spiljak and Mubarak withdrew into the residence where the official Yugoslav-Egyptian talks began. They talked in private for 1 hour and 40 minutes instead of the planned half hour. It is obvious that the friendly relations go beyond protocol, as was the case today, and this was received by the Egyptian and the Yugoslav sides with visible pleasure.

Today's talks between Spiljak and Mubarak passed in a very cordial atmosphere. Many subjects were raised which will be discussed at the talks to be resumed tomorrow at the level of the two delegations. In the talks, identity of views was reached regarding further Yugoslav-Egyptian cooperation.

Spiljak and his host, as it has been learned, devoted most of their talks to the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation, particularly in the Middle East. This will undoubtedly also be discussed tomorrow when the two delegations, led by the president of the SFRY Presidency and by the Egyptian president, will meet. They will also be joined by the heads of diplomacy of the two countries, Lazar Mojsov and Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian president, gave a formal dinner this evening for his guest from Yugoslavia and members of the Yugoslav delegation. Toasts were exchanged at the dinner.

Spiljak Banquet Speech

NC252128 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 25 Feb (MENA) -- Yugoslav President Mika Spiljak has stressed that the complexity of the Middle East problem is due to Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy in the area and its rejection of a solution to the crisis on acceptable international bases with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Speaking at a dinner banquet given in his honor by President Husni Mubarak tonight, the Yugoslav president expressed his country's concern about the developments in the Lebanese crisis and demanded the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, President Spiljak said his country is constantly seeking to end the war -- which is causing great destruction and casualties in the two countries -- through bilateral meetings, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations.

The Yugoslav president praised Egyptian-Yugoslav relations and affirmed that his visit aims to maintain the progress in the development of bilateral friendly relations and cooperation within the framework of the goals and policy of the Nonaligned Movement.

Following is the text of Yugoslav President Spiljak's speech:

Mr President, dear friends:

Thank you for your welcome and good wishes. I also thank you for the care and good reception accorded to us.

I came to visit the Arab Republic of Egypt with great satisfaction. I recall with pleasure the useful talks which we had recently in Belgrade and New York. Yugoslavia pays great interest to maintaining its relations with friendly Egypt because of our two peoples' mutual interests and our cooperation in various fields, whose bases Presidents Tito and 'Abd an-Nasir laid down when Yugoslavia and Egypt founded the nonaligned policy together.

This visit gives me the opportunity to acquaint myself closely with your large and beautiful country -- ancient Egypt, one of the cradles of world civilization. We in Yugoslavia follow with interest your achievements and attention in the social, political, and economic fields. We wish the Egyptian people further successes along the road to consolidating their independence and developing their country. This desire reflects our mutual lasting interest.

Egypt has always been one of Yugoslavia's most important partners from among the nonaligned and developing countries. Through joint work, for many years we have achieved great results, particularly in peaceful (?exchanges), in the investment field, in industrial cooperation, and in other fields. It is understood that there is still room for more and better forms of cooperation in many fields. This requires the exertion of mutual efforts, as indicated by our mutual experience. I am confident that we will witness the achievement of new and far-reaching benefits for Yugoslavia and Egypt in the future.

Many of the joint interests transcend bilateral relations. They are associated with comprehensive peace, general security, and advancement. All these matters are directly threatened by the current conditions of international relations. I mention the competition between the two blocs, the arms race and its more dangerous dimensions, and the conflicts and crises that are not being solved. The current situation requires before anything else the resumption of negotiations between the superpowers and the exertion of the most extensive efforts to achieve a comprehensive relaxation of the situation.

The Middle Eastern arena has been fragmented for many long years by crises and conflicts. The main cause is Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy, which is still resisting the settlement of the crisis on acceptable international bases with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

It is therefore the duty of the entire international community to make possible the achievement of the Palestinian people's basic human rights of a free and dignified life on their own soil in an independent state. Now more than at any time in the past, it is necessary to support the Palestinian people's struggle.

Yugoslavia attaches utmost importance to the united efforts of those forces that want real peace, stability, and progress to be an equal right for every country and every people in this blazing part of the world.

We are concerned by the escalation of the Lebanese crisis and its consequences. We are confident that the efforts for the resumption as soon as possible of internal dialogue in Lebanon for national reconciliation and for respecting the real interests of all the (?parties) deserve the widest support. Lebanon's territorial integrity, sovereignty, and nonalignment are sublime interests that cannot be protected unless all the foreign forces withdraw from this country. This is of fundamental interest for the security of the whole Mediterranean area.

Yugoslavia has always sought the solution of all disputes by peaceful means and by meticulous observance of the principles of equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in domestic affairs. This is our principled stand that is based on the UN Charter, as well as on the spirit of the resolutions we have made at the nonaligned conferences.

The nonaligned countries are very concerned both about matters relating to conflicts among them and about use of arms and threats anywhere in the world. At this moment, we are particularly concerned about the escalation of the Iraq-Iran war, which has caused great destruction and casualties in both countries. We are constantly seeking to end the war as soon as possible through bilateral meetings, the Nonaligned Movement, and at the United Nations.

Such a contribution is inadequate in relation to international conflicts. A solution to the international economic situation is at a standstill. The developing countries' situation is becoming more difficult. A cause of concern is the lack of understanding and even the opposition by certain developed countries to the justified demands of the developing countries. We are confident that the world can emerge from the economic crisis through cooperation on an equal basis. This will subsequently ease the unequal burden of the developing countries and will enhance their development in the interest of the international economy.

Mr President, all this illustrates the scope of cooperation between our two countries and the other nonaligned states and the importance of the contribution of the Nonaligned Movement's policy.

Our policy is based on the resolutions adopted in New Delhi and on the reputation enjoyed by the Nonaligned Movement in the world as an independent factor outside the two blocs.

The nonaligned Arab Republic of Egypt has one of the most important positions in this area. We are confident that, in accordance with your potential, you will contribute with other Arab countries and the nonaligned countries toward creating the conditions for a just peace and security and toward the general progress of the Middle East countries and peoples.

I am certain that our meeting will encourage the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Egypt, both in the bilateral field and in achieving the Nonaligned Movement's goals and policy.

I raise this toast to your health, to all our Egyptian hosts, for further progress in the Arab Republic of Egypt, and for the friendship and cooperation of our two peoples.

Talks End 26 Feb

LD261739 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Egyptian relations rest on firm foundations laid by Presidents Tito and'Abd an-Nasir. These relations are now being intensified, and it is the wish of both sides that cooperation be expanded in every sphere.

This would be in a nutshell the conclusion of the 2-day Yugoslav-Egyptian talks which ended in Cairo this afternoon. An official communique on these talks will be released tomorrow.

Mika Spiljak, SFRY Presidency president, and Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian president, today also had 90 minutes of private talks. Later they were joined by members of the two delegations. The fact that the Egyptian delegation included, in addition to the president of the republic, the prime minister, two deputy prime ministers, and five ministers shows the significance which official Cairo attached to the meeting with the guests from Yugoslavia.

The two delegations, and particularly Presidents Spiljak and Mubarak, exchanged views on a whole number of issues from bilateral to international ones. As President Spiljak stated after the talks, the Egyptian and Yugoslav attitudes are very close on all these issues.

The themes which also dominated the talks today were the problems of developing countries, the activities of the Nonaligned Movement, the Middle East, Lebanon, the Palestinian question. the Iran-Iraq war, and, of course, the relations between the two countries. Lazar Mojsov, the chief of Yugoslav diplomacy, acquainted the members of the Egyptian delegation with the Yugoslav views on the present international situation, particularly in Europe, as well as on the relations between East and West.

The Middle East was, however, the focus of attention, which is normal if one bears in mind that there is still no end to the crisis in this region. The joint attitude of the two delegations is that the Palestinian question is the pivot of this crisis, and that this question should be resolved first if lasting peace in the Middle East is to be achieved. On this occasion, too, Yugoslavia advocated a just solution of the Palestinian question, the giving of the rights to Palestinians to self-determination and creation of their own state. Official Cairo, too, holds an identical view..

President Mubarak briefed his guests from Yugoslavia on the Egyptian view on the Lebanese crisis. In brief, Cairo advocates the replacement of Western multinational forces with UN forces, the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon, followed by the withdrawal of Syrian troops, and, last, a national conciliation conference of Lebanon.

As far as the Iran-Iraq war is concerned, the two sides agreed on the need for an immediate end to the conflict and a peaceful and equitable solution of the dispute.

During the exchange of views on the activities of the Nonaligned Movement, the Egyptian side stressed the need for greater involvement of nanaligned countries in the economic and political sphere. The Yugoslav side stressed the need for cooperation of activity by nonaligned countries, especially with India as chairman of the movement, in connection with all the issues discussed in Cairo today.

The talks on economic cooperation between Egypt and Yugoslavia were very specific. Mika Spiljak pointed out the opportunities for higher forms of cooperation, while Husni Mubarak mentioned several spheres where a greater breakthrough is possible.

This refers to agriculture, cooperation in the production of tractors, housing construction, and tourism. The SFRY Presidency president stressed in particular the significance of the tripartite cooperation among Yugoslavia, Egypt, and India. This is economic cooperation which has great political significance, Spiljak said.

Both sides stressed their deep concern over the continuous worsening of the position of developing countries. Particular reference was made to possible actions by the nonaligned countries in resolving this problem.

The talks today demonstrated that Yugoslavia and Egypt have many common points and points of contact. It is obvious that cooperation in all spheres is rising, and that the visit by President Spiljak and the recent visits by Lazar Mojsov, chief of Yugoslav diplomacy, and by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, are paving the way for even better and more intensive relations.

Spiljak on 'Successful' Talks

LD261747 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1556 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- Immediately after the talks today between the Yugoslav and Egyptian delegations ended, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, answered a number of questions from numerous foreign and domestic journalists. He assessed the talks just held as "very successful and good, meaningful both as regards our bilateral cooperation." "We agreed," Spiljak said, "to expand considerably our economic and entire cooperation. We discussed a fairly broad range of opportunities to expand this cooperation, and we hope that we shall be successful in this."

Journalists asked the president of the SFRY Presidency what was the degree of agreement in the Yugoslav-Egyptian talks. "The attitudes were very close," Spiljak said, adding: "On a large number of issues, the attitudes were entirely identical. Both sides want the Middle East crisis to be resolved as well as the Palestinian problem as the pivot of this crisis, that the Palestinian people be given the possibility to create their state. Our attitudes toward the Lebanese crisis are identical as well."

Speaking of the Iran-Iraq war, the president of the SFRY Presidency said that this was discussed at great length in Cairo in the last 2 days. "Both we and Egypt, as well as the whole world, are seriously concerned by this continued war. We shall make our attitudes on this known in the final document which will be signed tomorrow. We agreed, however, here in Cairo on a broad action but we have to consult other nonaligned countries on this."

Egyptian journalists were also interested in the recent visit by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. President Spiljak said that Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah have very extensive economic cooperation. "We agreed how it should be continued and expanded. I think that the results of cooperation in this sphere are very positive," Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, said.

Private Meeting With Mubarak

NC270918 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 27 Feb (MENA) -- The official talks between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and SFRY President Mika Spiljak ended this morning at the Presidential Palace in Al-Qubbah, where the two presidents held a private meeting.

The 45-minute meeting dealt with several international questions, as well as Middle Eastern and nonaligned questions. The talks also dealt with means for promoting and consolidating bilateral relations.

Spiljak Leaves for Aswan

NC270919 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Cairo, 27 Feb (MENA) -- SFRY President Mika Spiljak left Cairo this morning for Aswan to visit the high dam area.

The Yugoslav president was accorded an official farewell at the Presidential Palace in Al-Qubbah, where President Husni Mubarak led the officials who saw off President Spiljak.

President Spiljak is due to leave Aswan this afternoon for the YAR. He will also visit the PDRY.

TRADE WITH EGYPT, COOPERATION SUCCESSFUL IN 1983

LD241843 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 24 Feb 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, February 24 (TANJUG) -- Successful economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Egypt was confirmed in 1983, too [as received], when bilateral trade reached the value of 236 million U.S. dollars.

In 1983 Yugoslav exports to Egypt exceeded 200 million U.S. dollars, while the value of Yugoslav imports from Egypt totalled 34 million U.S. dollars, with Yugoslavia thus again achieving a surplus in its trade with Egypt. In the trade between the two countries Yugoslavia has been for years registering a surplus of some 100 million dollars.

Assessing that the surplus could affect further promotion of economic relations with Egypt, Yugoslav economists consider that it is necessary to expand the list of commodities bought in Egypt. Therefore, plans are to increase Yugoslav imports from Egypt to 55 million dollars in 1984.

Yugoslavia is interested in expanding its present purchases of cotton, wool, spices, and residual oil from Egypt to include tropical fruit and aluminum.

Yugoslav exporters plan to market in Egypt motor vehicles, sawn timber, electric power production installations, tractors, agricultural machinery, and other industrial goods.

Yugoslav builders are in the meantime carrying out investment projects in Egypt whose value amounts to some 100 million dollars. Besides, they are also delivering and mounting the installations for the hydroelectric power plant "Aswan II".

Negotiations on joint investments and the building of three housing projects in Egypt by Yugoslav builders with the total estimated value amounting to two hundred million dollars are to begin shortly.

Industrial co-production continues a successful field of Yugoslav-Egyptian economic cooperation. A fine example of this is the almost twenty years long cooperation between the Belgrade motors industry and the Egyptian state comapny "Nasco". The two enterprises are soon to begin joint production which would provide the Egyptian market with 6,000 tractors per year.

ZARKOVIC, MOJSOV DEPART FOR MOSCOW 27 FEB

LD270939 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo Croatian 0555 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Feb (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, left for a working and friendly visit to the Soviet Union early this morning. Zarkovic will have talks in Moscow on bilateral cooperation and topical international issues. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also left for Moscow with Vice President Zarkovic.

At Batajnica Airport, Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, was seen off by Fadilj Hodza, member of the Presidency; Mirko Popovic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Dimitrije Tasic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Mirko Ostojiic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Srdjan Andrejevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff; and Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador in Belgrade.

PLANINC MEETS WITH GREEK ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

LD242201 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1338 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Greece are satisfied with the development of mutual friendly relations, but believe that further efforts are necessary in order to intensify economic cooperation between the two neighboring Balkan countries, both in terms of volume and structure. The above was noted during a meeting between Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and Greek [Deputy] Minister of the Economy Constantine Vaitsos in Belgrade today, Friday.

Planinc and Vaitsos pointed out as one of the basic reasons for the lag in the two countries' commodity exchange the fact that the two countries' economy representatives are mainly oriented towards traditional products. Consolidation of industrial cooperation and specialized production would considerably simulate economic cooperation, they noted. In this context, Yugoslav Executive Council President Milka Planinc stated the conviction that agreements reached during the current, 12th session of the Yugoslav-Greek ministerial commission will make an important contribution to a greater volume of over-all economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece.

Minister Vaitsos is co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Greek ministerial commission for economic cooperation.

Minister Vaitsos was today also received separately by Yugoslav Executive Council members Milenko Bojanic and Rade Pavlovic. Some questions in the domain of commodity exchange between the two countries and further mutual promotion of more advanced forms of cooperation in industry and energy were discussed on the occasions.

ENVOY TO LEBANON MEETS AMAL SHI'ITE LEADER

AU251501 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] The situation in Lebanon and the efforts to overcome the crisis were discussed during talks between Dragoslav Pejic, Yugoslav ambassador to Lebanon, and Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Shi'ite Movement. Views were exchanged on the initiative that is being discussed in the UN Security Council on sending peace forces to Beirut.

DRAGAN CITED ON CREDIT NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMF

LD241921 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade February 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan stated today, Friday, that he expects that Yugoslavia's credit negotiations with the International Monetary Fund, governments and foreign banks will be completed successfully, but he added that a reserve variant for economic development has also been prepared in the event of the negotiation failing. In an interview to TANJUG, Dragan stressed that the reserve variant precludes the continuation of the country's stabilization programme, under considerably more difficult conditions, as well as "our firm resolution to preserve Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned position".

Dragan set forth that Yugoslavia's position in the international financial world is beginning to improve following last year's positive results. Dragan recalled that Yugoslavia ended 1983 with a 300 million dollar surplus and a 1.3 percent increase in the production which he assessed as "a relative success under such difficult conditions." Dragan said that this year Yugoslavia has to repay its 5.1 billion dollar foreign debt, of which 2.9 billion dollars represents the principal, and 2.2 billion dollars the interest.

Dragan said that Yugoslavia would not be able to meet this year's obligations without special financial arrangements with foreign partners.

Negotiations with banks, governments and the IMF are proceeding well, said Dragan, but as regards IMF "there are some outstanding questions which could not be adjusted in a short period". Dragan reiterated Yugoslavia's well-known stand -- the "demarcation line" will not be crossed and "interference in the essence of our system" will not be permitted.

Dragan did not deny that in case the negotiations failed Yugoslavia would find itself in a complex situation and would be compelled to take a "difficult decision" of declaring a moratorium and general rescheduling of debts.

Dragan said that in 1983 Yugoslavia repaid from its own foreign exchange earnings 2.9 billion dollars of a total of 6 billion 205 million dollar debt in that year, and reduced the obligations under short-term credits by 670 million dollars. "We did not meet our obligations through new financial-credit transactions alone, but through our own efforts too", he said. Zvone Dragan noted that last year, in spite of increased exports, Yugoslavia's foreign exchange influx was less than in 1982. Among the reasons for this he cited problems concerning the collection of outstanding debts from some most important foreign partners, increased volume of counter-trade deals and barter arrangements.

The vice premier strongly urged the implementation of the stabilization programme and concluded: "Whether we come out of this economic crisis with greater or lesser scars will depend primarily on us, our mobility and our capability".

POLITIKA: HUNGARY OPENS WAY TO PRIVATE INITIATIVE

AU242049 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Feb 84 p 4

[S. Djukic report]

[Excerpts] Without Concessions and Prejudices

There is hardly any service activity in Hungary today, and rather many production activities also, that exist without private operators.

A shadow economy, which had existed also earlier, now has a legalized status with all its advantages and weaknesses.

Explaining the increase in private initiative, Hungarian ideologist Gyorgy Aczel refers to the always grateful Lenin, who used to say that "social ownership is the backbone of socialism." Aczel remarks: "Social ownership is the backbone of socialism, but the organism does not consist only of the backbone."

Although private operators create only 1.5 percent of the national income, with their vitality selling what is needed by consumers, and with small investments they fill many vacuums that were frequently the cause of people's complaints. They have been enabled to increase their activity to the extent to which they find room in the present organization of the society and economy. They do this without any special concessions and without any prejudices.

Namely, in this respect Hungary has passed through many tests just like all other socialist countries. But with this difference: It has made certain radical and fresh moves, which are now being followed with interest in the East.

As is known, problems of this kind are first of all of ideological, but also economic and social. Neither has socialism seriously counted on private operators, nor have private operators seen prospects for their work under socialism. This is the main cause of all misunderstandings. Private initiative was traditionally taken as a necessary evil and a temporary state of affairs. The attitude was also the same. Every encouragement of private activity on an unsettled market resulted in the enrichment of individuals, which again provoked an offensive against private operators, who were frequently victims of a witchhunt as a result of easy earnings. If one adds that party spirit was proved by sharpening attacks on private operators, it is easier to understand why private work in the socialist countries produced uncertainty and insecurity.

New Views

At any rate, the Hungarian experience is challenging and it is followed with attention in the Eastern socialist countries, where -- in some countries less and in other countries more, but everywhere to a greater extent than earlier -- doors are being opened to private initiative. The first advances were made in villages. Nowadays there is practically no socialist country in which some kind of private cooperation does not exist. The position of these people is permanently legalized, socially supported, and widely accepted by the broad public. However, this is no concession to private initiative but rather an indirect admission of socialist agriculture's weaknesses.

In the same sense, private initiatives can also be expected in service activities. Such moves are already being made. In Czechoslovakia, for instance, a law was adopted which makes it possible to open private craft shops. Regardless of the fact that the effect of this measure is still not visible, the very adoption of the law is a sign that the attitude toward the private sector is being changed.

There is another element that will perhaps play a key role in the change of attitude toward private operators in the Eastern socialist countries. This is the labor force. Just as the chronic shortage of labor now, naturally, closes "secondary" valves of employment, tomorrow a different situation may be created. According to some estimate, the technological surplus in the East totals as much as some 14 million people. A more efficient economy, which wants to keep in step with world productivity, will naturally create a surplus of labor.

It is interesting, for instance, that many of the 150,000 employed who have left the processing industry have crossed over to the private sector.

The service activities, which today are crying out for a higher quality of services, may quickly, under different circumstances, become a valuable area for new jobs. In a way Hungary already shows this, although here it is still no problem finding a job.

STAMBOLIC ON LCY ROLE IN POLITICAL SYSTEM

AU241510 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Feb 84 p 5

[J. Stojic report]

[Excerpts] Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday met the political-economic aktiv of Valjevo and talked about current questions pertaining to the social and economic development of the country. On that occasion he said, among other things:

All conditions exist to enable us to settle the basic questions pertaining to the functioning of the political system this year. The implementation of the economic stabilization program is directly dependent on the efficacy of the political system in practice and on the consolidation and further development of self-managing socioeconomic relations. Therefore, work on the political system is of primary importance nowadays. There are no differences as regards these questions that would hamper the successful conclusion of this important taks.

On the Role of Subjective Forces

The questions pertaining to the realization of common interests in the federation have been prepared and can be discussed in the first quarter.

We have been remiss in paying enough attention to the question of the delegate system.

The question about the role of the subjective forces as a significant element of the political system was in principle posed at the 11th LCY Congress. Our task today is to examine the current practice of the LCY and the Socialist Alliance, starting from these attitudes. This should have been done before, but this problem was pushed aside under the pretext of having an abnormal situation in production and in the implementation of self-management. This was, in effect, done by the statist-technocratic forces with a view to ensuring their influence and maintaining their positions. This task of investigating and changing its own practice must be performed by the LCY itself. No one can do it in its stead. The weaknesses of the Socialist Alliance and the delegate system are mostly the weaknesses of the LCY itself.

Too Many Solutions Made at Forums

If we constantly strengthen the material position of associated labor and if the LCY realizes its leading position in the self-managing system, then we can take more resolute steps with a view to making the workers class more and more of a decisive factor.

The ties of the LCY with the workers class and the activity of the workers class depend on the position the LCY will have in this system. If the LCY adopts such a stand, there will be no problems with the workers majority in the LCY.

If we analyze our practice, we shall see that many questions are being solved at forums, even outside them, but without workers, and that the LCY is frequently arbitrary in making decisions, is a partner to other factors in the system, or takes over the tasks of other institutions of self-managing society. What is involved is not failure to understand or to cope, unskillfulness, or other mistakes, but the influence of certain forces which are protecting their positions.

EXPORTS INCREASE; IMPORTS, DEFICIT REDUCED

AU231945 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Feb 84 p 3

[D. Vucinic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Feb -- Although economic trends have been developing under rather unfavorable conditions, these trends are rather encouraging at the beginning of this year. In January, industrial production increased 4.2 percent as compared with the same month last year. According to the data which Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, released to delegates of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, goods worth $743 million were exported in January which is an increase of 37 percent compared with January 1983. Of this, the increase in exports to the convertible currency area totals 54 percent (in figures this increase is from $326 million to $503 million) and to the area with the clearing account payment 10 percent (from $218 million to $240 million).

Payment Surplus

In the first month of 1984, overall imports were reduced from $732 million to $610 million. The reduction from the convertible currency area totals 22 percent (from $505 million to $396 million), and from the clearing account payment area the reduction is 6 percent (from $227 million to $214 million). In January 1983, the overall trade deficit totaled $133 million and from the convertible currency area $179 million. This January the current trade balance noted a surplus of $133 million, and from the convertible currency area $107 million.

Milenko Bojanic acquainted the delegates with the final results of commodity exchange with foreign countries last year. According to these results, the deficit in commodity exchange with the convertible currency area was reduced from $2,517,000,000 to $1,798,000,000 or by 49 percent. Exports to the convertible currency area covered 78 percent of imports from the same area, or an increase of 17 percent from the previous 61 percent (this is 3 percent less than planned).

It is particularly positive that the year ended with a payment surplus. True, this surplus was not large, because the surplus totals a little less than $100 million, but this is very significant in our situation, particularly if one bears in mind the fact that the conditions of economic operations and exports, especially outside conditions, were rather less favorable than expected at the beginning of the year.

MAMULA ATTENDS SERBIAN PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD242144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- At the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, talks were held today on cooperation between the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and organs and organizations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia in strengthening the all-people's defense system. Particular reference was also made to the directions of the further promotion of production for the needs of the Armed Forces as well as to the development of mountain and hilly areas in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee; Branko Pesic, president of the Serbian Assembly; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Colonel General Dane Cuic, president of the Committee for LCY Organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army; Colonel General Ilija Radakovic, Veljko Kadijevic, and others, took part in the talks.

Talks also dealt with the efforts made in Serbia to implement the economic stabilization policy and to create material reserves at the fundamental prerequisites for strengthening the republic and the country's defense potential. Representatives of the Republic of Serbia paid full tribute to units, staffs, and commands of the Yugoslav People's Army for their self-sacrificing and efficient involvement in eliminating the consequences of natural disasters, particularly of the earthquake on Kopaonik Mountain and of recent snowfalls.

SERBIAN OFFICIALS ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD232318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1850 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Velika Plana, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, accompanied by Nikola Stanic, chairman of the republican Committee for Agriculture, has talked with businessmen and sociopolitical workers of Svilajnac. Prices and inflation were the most frequent topic.

Branislaw Ikonic stressed that in an obviously difficult economic situation, blaming the exchange rate differences and high interest rates charged by the banks does not lead anywhere but that real protection lies in more exports and more rational production. At a time when the economy cannot rely adequately on its own material resources but largely depends on credits, the only way forward is to export goods to foreign countries. The present increase in exports from the republic [Serbia] is insufficient and those who think that stabilization is an easy and effortless task are deceiving themselves. Stabilization involves major problems and it is the duty of all organized forces, headed by the League of Communists, to devote themselves as consistently and directly as possible to the program of realization of long-term economic stabilization. Energetic efforts to eliminate losses and their causes are a permanent obligation.

Ikonic and Stanic rejected views that levying taxes on agriculture would discourage its development. Taxation policy is an integral part of the program of stabilization and when specific tax rates are determined in the immediate future, the need for a more correct distribution of the tax burden, which will not threaten farmers, will be borne in mind.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM -- King Baudouin of Belgium on 16 February received Gavra Popovic, newly appointed Yugoslav ambassador, who presented his credentials. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Feb 84 p 5 AU]

TRADE WITH ALGERIA -- The value of Yugoslav exports to Algeria in 11 months of 1983 was $143.8 million, and the value of imports from Algeria $62.6 million. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Feb 84 p 5 AU]

KOSOVO DELEGATION TO CSSR -- Pristina -- A Kosovo economic delegation led by Imer Pulja, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, left for a working visit to Czechoslovakia yesterday. Kosovo businessmen will have talks with their hosts on opportunities for expanding economic cooperation, particularly in the field of metallurgy, power generation, the chemical industry, and agriculture. Last year, Kosovo exported goods worth some $35 million to Czechoslovakia and imported goods worth something less than $15.7 Million. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Feb 84 p 7 AU]